

IT'S A RICH MAN'S WAR—H.R. 1776 Is Wall Street's Bill

AN EDITORIAL

THIS war has been a godsend to the stockholders of the U. S. Steel Corporation. In 1939, they didn't collect any dividends. But since the war broke out in September, 1939, the Wall Street stockholders of U. S. Steel gathered in the dividend shekels to the tune of \$43,000,000.

The agony of dying children, the torn flesh and shattered bodies have brought a paradise of profits to Wall Street. It's a rich man's war.

The front page of the New York Times yesterday glowed with the miracle:

U. S. Steel Profits \$102,181,000, Highest Since 1930. It's a rich man's war. In 1939, U. S. Steel profits were \$50,000,000. One year of slaughter in Europe doubled their profits.

It's also a rich man's war in London. In Berlin. In Rome. The plain man is catching hell on both sides of the lines. Up on top, the parasites are coining wealth out of death. The more death, the more profits. The bigger the war, the better they like it. A banker is a banker whether he speaks English, German, French or Italian.

It's supposed to be a people's war? Then will somebody please explain why the "fight for democracy" is yielding the financial aristocrats of London the wildest luxury in their history? Please explain this fact:

"The profits of Lever Bros. and Unilever, the gigantic combine which virtually controls the British food industry, jumped from \$11,000,000 to \$45,000,000 after all taxes had been paid. The sale of goods to the public increased only by 3 per cent." (No-Frontier News Service.)

Will somebody please explain why the British government has just guaranteed the London Railways a yearly profit of \$200,000,000 "for duration," when even their peace-time profits never were that high?

In Rome, the profiteers have become so brazen that even the Fascist press must make a pretense of indignation.

In Berlin, the Steel Trust shares on the stock exchange have become as precious as jewels, so rich a profit do they yield to their capitalist owners.

The propagandists say that "the nation is in danger." They say it in Berlin as well as London. But it is a queer thing; in Berlin and in London the poor get poorer and the rich get richer. The so-called difference between the "democracies" and the fascist axis does not affect this fundamental capitalist exploitation in any way. If the "nation" is in danger, then how come that the majority of the nation sinks into poverty, hunger and death while the minority on both sides of the lines gets richer and wealthier? It's a rich man's war.

No one preaches "sacrifice" to the U. S. Steel Corporation or the banks. On the contrary, only yesterday the government officials at Washington announced that the corporations will be allowed to maintain prices through price-agreements. It's a rich man's war.

Is it any wonder that since the war broke out in 1939, American industry in 1940 increased its dividend payments by \$361,000,000 to the enormous total of \$3,900,000,000. (New York Times.)

No wonder Mr. Thomas Lamont of the J. P. Morgan banks, and Winthrop Aldrich of the Rockefeller banks, are eagerly rooting for the "lease-lend" war-dictator Bill.

This Bill is aimed at prolonging the war and spreading it far and wide across the face of the earth. This will mean bigger profits for the Morgans and Rockefellers.

These gentlemen knew what they were doing when they started the "aid-to-Britain" smokescreen, when they promised that this would keep America out of the war by prolonging the imperialist war in Europe. There is good money in the "aid-to-Britain" policy which makes British imperialism a good customer for American munitions.

Does anyone imagine that Wall Street bankers want to aid the British people? Does anyone imagine that the Rockefellers and Morgans are anxious to aid the working class of England, or the oppressed peoples in the colonies? This "aid-to-Britain" is aid to the Lords and Ladies of British imperialism, the Halifaxes and Lady Astors. It has nothing to do with the genuine solidarity between the exploited peoples of England and America. It is directed against the people; it drives the people everywhere deeper into the slaughter which is so profitable for the handful of bankers. Aid-to-Britain is not a people's measure; it is a banker's trick to make war profits and extend the war.

This deceitful policy, with all its promises to keep the war from America, has now flowered into the notorious War-Dictator Bill which takes the U. S. straight into the inferno. To the people of America they preach "sacrifice" and "democracy"; but it is the dividends and profits that really explain their program and their policies.

Why should America suffer and bleed for these bankers' profits? America can stay at peace. The people demand it. The HR 1776 Bill is a deeper leap into the war. It is the scheme of the financial barons who fleece America and despise democracy. The American people know these bankers. The HR 1776 measure is aimed to extend their financial dictatorship to a political dictatorship. Forgotten is the "short of war" deceit. Now it is far-flung war itself that is demanded.

But the people of America, watching the profits and dividends rise out of blood, sweat and tears, repeats its cry—GET OUT AND STAY OUT OF THE WAR! Defeat HR 1776. Stop the deceitful aid-to-Britain policy which is leading to dictatorship and war. IT'S A RICH MAN'S WAR.

Daily Worker

PEOPLES CHAMPION OF LIBERTY, PROGRESS, PEACE AND PROSPERITY

Vol. XVIII, No. 26

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1941

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

(8 Pages) Price 5 Cents

Weather

Local—Cloudy and colder; moderate northerly winds; average temperature about 30.
Eastern New York—Cloudy and colder.
New Jersey—Cloudy and slightly colder.

What War Power Bill Means to You

H.R. 1776 is the most startling measure ever proposed before the United States Congress. Turn to page 5 for the text of Roosevelt's war and dictatorship bill—H.R. 1776—and for a full analysis of the measure.

Britain Extends Draft to All From 18 to 40

Bevin Calls Conferences on Plan for Labor Conscription

LONDON, Jan. 29 (UP).—Great Britain today authorized the calling of youths of 18 and 19 years and men of from 37 to 40, inclusive, for military service.

With armed forces totaling more than 4,000,000 men, including the Home Guard already under arms, King George at a meeting of his Privy Council at Buckingham Palace signed the proclamation authorizing the call of the six new classes, which would mean the registration of perhaps 1,500,000 additional men.

The government made it known at once that youths of 19 would be registered for service Feb. 22.

MEET ON BEVIN PLAN TO CONSCRIPT LABOR

LONDON, Jan. 29 (UP).—More than 60 representatives of the Trades Union Council and the General Council of the British Employers' Confederation met today with Labor Minister Ernest Bevin to consider details of a new production drive.

It was expected as a result of the conference that Bevin soon would define war industries preliminary to drafting workers for compulsory employment in war industries. Such industries were expected to include munitions, aircraft, shipbuilding and metal plants.

It was estimated that 50 per cent more workers now are engaged in gun manufacture than at the peak period of the World War.

Bevin said that circumstances would determine the ages of persons to be registered for industrial service, but it was possible that registration of women would start at 20 and that the upper limits would be well above the age of 40.

WOMEN DEMAND FOOD AS WILLKIE LUNCHES

LONDON, Jan. 29 (UP).—Sixty women with banners protesting the government's food policy staged a demonstration in the Savoy Hotel lobby today as Wendell L. Willkie arrived for lunch.

He lunched with Ernest Bevin, Labor Minister, and officials of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress.

During the demonstration the demonstrators chanted:

"More food for workers."
"Why should the poor starve when the rich can get all they need?"

Willkie arrived just before the demonstration got into full swing. He passed the demonstrators with hardly a glance.

NO U. S. EXPEDITIONARY FORCE? ARMY ORDERS 4,500,000 TAGS TO IDENTIFY WAR DEAD AND WOUNDED



Unions Back Teachers: Support of legislation which would outlaw seizure of trade union membership lists was pledged by nearly 1,000 unionists from New York unions at a meeting of the American Federation of Teachers, Local 5. Many of the unions sent representatives to the meeting. Among them were, left to right, Harry Van Arsdale, Local 5, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, AFL; Neil Hanley, National Maritime Union, CIO; Lyndon Henry, International Fur and Leather Workers, shown with President Charles Hendley of Local 5 of the Teachers Union. [Other pictures on page 3]. —Daily Worker Photo

'Anti-Sabotage' Bills in Albany Aimed at Labor

Base 'Defense' Measure on 'Model' Proposals for Strikebreaking

By S. W. Gerson

(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—Four so-called anti-sabotage bills patterned after a model Federal proposal branded as anti-labor by AFL and CIO leaders were introduced in the State Legislature today.

The measures were recommended by Assemblyman Harold C. Osterlag, Republican of Wyoming County and chairman of the Joint Legislative Committee on Interstate Cooperation.

The bills embody a model "defense" program recommended by a Federal-State conference on Law Enforcement Problems of National Defense held in Washington last August at the invitation of Attorney General Robert H. Jackson.

COVER WIDE RANGE

Osterlag said his recommended bills covered:

- "prevention of sabotage";
- control of the use of explosives;
- "fresh pursuit" by the State Guard of so-called defense offenders;
- "preservation and protection of public property located without the State."

Sharp denunciation of the model

(Continued on Page 4)

People Oppose War Bill, Letters to Congress Prove

Experts Uphold Defense In Spell 'Rape' Case

Specialists Testify That Alleged Injuries Were Not Necessarily Due to Force; Court Rules Out Most of Testimony by Doctors

By Ernest Mooror

(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 29.—The testimony of the only physician who backed Mrs. John K. Strubing's "rape" charge against her former chauffeur, Joseph Spell, was exploded in Spell's trial here today when four physicians, three of whom were prominent gynecologists, declared that her alleged "internal injuries" could have been caused by a completely voluntary relationship between the young socialite and her servant.

The testimony of the four doctors was won under extreme difficulty by defense attorney Samuel E. Friedman after Superior Court Judge Carl Foster overruled 21 of 24 questions, which, Friedman contended, would have established beyond doubt that medical evidence would have substantiated an entirely voluntary relationship between Spell and Mrs. Strubing.

A conviction upon the charge of rape, Friedman had pointed out, must include proof by the prosecution that "force and violence" was

(Continued on Page 6)

Average Opposition Is 2 to 1 Throughout Entire Country

By Adam Lapin

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29.—Congressional mail bags are beginning to bulge with letters on the President's lend-lease bill, and the verdict of the people back home is more than two to one against the measure.

This estimate may not tally with the Gallup poll which claims to have discovered a majority of public opinion, although an admittedly slender one, for the bill, nor with the size of the powerful bi-partisan steamroller in Congress backing the President's war program.

But it is based on a survey by this correspondent of the mail received by a cross-section of Senators and Representatives in all parts of the country, and it does check with the observations of many experienced newspapermen who are in close touch with the Congressional picture.

OPPOSITION WIDESPREAD

Significantly, the strong margin of sentiment against the bill does not appear to be a regional matter. The same trend is to be found in the letters of Congressmen and Senators from the East and the West Coast as well as the Middle West. The percentage of opposition letters is not identical everywhere, but the opposition is definitely widespread rather than localized.

Although the Gallup poll asserts that support for the President's drastic plan for a war dictatorship is particularly evident in New York and other large Eastern cities, the mail of Senators and Congressmen from New York tells a different story.

Rep. William T. Phelffer, newly-elected New York Republican, decided to find out how his constituents on the East Side felt about the bill. So he sent out 20,000 letters to the voters in his district and asked them to let him know.

The results are now coming in at a great rate, and Phelffer says the trend is "very strongly" against the bill. He states that the dominant current in the letters seems to be a "fear of dictatorship."

Rep. Caroline O'Day of New York is a Democratic Congresswoman-at-large, and her mail usually gives a pretty good sampling of public opinion throughout the state.

About 75 to 100 letters a day have been coming into Mrs. O'Day's office. These have been running

(Continued on Page 5)

Follows Recent Army Survey of Coffin Industry

ELABORATE PLANS

Detailed Instructions Accompany Booklets; To File Data

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29.—President Roosevelt's war powers bill may not have been enacted yet, but War Department officials are getting set for the inevitable consequences if the bill does become law.

They have ordered 4,500,000 medical tags to identify soldiers who will be killed or wounded in battle.

"Emergency Medical Tag" is the official name of these grim reminders of where the President's war program is heading. All of the tags bear the name of the U. S. Army, and are to be placed "over the breast or as near it as possible."

Detailed instructions come with the tags of the war casualties, and one of the hints to workers who will be engaged in identifying casualties to war time nurses and medical attendants reads as follows:

"If the patient dies enroute, note here the time and place of death. Note the hospital where the patient was admitted for definite treatment, or the disposition of the body. If the soldier is returned to duty from any station on the route of evacuation prior to admission to hospital, record that fact."

Another pointer to the clerks who will have to make the records of the dead and wounded reads:

"Full identification of the organization of which the patient is a member is highly important in connection with his military record and is necessary for studies of battle casualties and planning for medical service in combat."

The placing of a \$45,000 order for the identification tags came as another clear-cut indication that the brass hats in the Army are thinking of everything in carrying out the President's "defense" program.

A few months ago, the War Department conducted a survey of the coffin industry to make sure that there would be enough caskets in case of an "emergency."

Each tag actually consists of two identical parts, one in linen, to be attached to the body of the casualty, the other for the Army's files. The War Department is providing each tag with a copper wire so that it can conveniently be attached to the casualty.

With customary efficiency, the Army has worked out a series of abbreviations that will make it easier to fill out the questions on each identification tag.

"Killed in action" has been abbreviated to K.I.A., and wounded in action has been abbreviated to W.I.A.

French Communist Party Is Intact, In Touch With People, Tory Paris Newspaper Acknowledges

(Wireless to the Daily Worker)

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 29.—The French Communist Party is still intact and is carrying on systematic work among the masses, according to a surprisingly frank admission of the Paris Temps, informal organ of the Two Hundred Families, in an editorial in its Jan. 27 issue, which has just reached here.

The editorial reads, in part:

"Although officially the Communist Party has been disbanded, its property confiscated, and its publications shut down, and thousands of her active members fill prisons and concentration camps, the Communist Party nevertheless has not disintegrated.

"It has preserved its cadres and is maintaining contact with its members.

"With remarkable flexibility, it is adapting itself to the new situation. It has found new forms for the successful conduct of its work among the most varied sections of the population.

"The police are steadily hunting Communists, and fresh centers of Communism are being discovered and destroyed daily, but much still remains to be done."



ANDRE MARTY
French Communist Leader



MAURICE THOREZ
French Communist Leader

APM Makes Final Preparations for Peace Lobby Saturday

Issues 10,000 'Peace Kits' to Organizations

Announces More Than 1,000 Delegates Are Expected in Lobby

Distribution of 10,000 "peace kits" containing information about HR 1776 and the Administration's advancing war program was begun yesterday by the American Peace Mobilization New York Council as a prelude to the people's "peace lobby" to be held in Washington, Sat., Feb. 1.

Each kit contains a copy of the Lend-Lease bill with an accompanying analysis, a list of New York Congressmen and Senators with their addresses, and a peace program for local neighborhood organizations and other groups supporting APM.

"The introduction in Congress of the President's War-Powers bill," the APM analysis reads, "means that our Wall Street-dominated government is determined to shove military dictatorship and war down the throats of the American people."

More than 1,000 members of trade unions, church, and neighborhood organizations will participate in the peace lobby Saturday.

QUEENS ANNOUNCES 75 DELEGATES

Queens will send at least 75 delegates to Washington this weekend to join the American Peace Mobilization's "peace lobby" to demand the defeat of war powers bill HR 1776.

Delegates will represent Queens factories, trade unions, civic organizations and peace councils.

Supporting the trip of the Washington delegation, a representative group of Queens residents will call upon Congressman William B. Barry on Sun., Feb. 2, to protest the bill.

YORKVILLE RALLY TO GIVE SEND-OFF

A great anti-war rally at Yorkville, 210 E. 86th St., Friday, will cap a mass drive by the Yorkville Peace Council to defeat the war powers bill HR 1776 and will give a send-off to a Yorkville delegation of at least 100 to the Washington peace lobby this weekend called by the American Peace Mobilization.

Speakers at the send-off rally will include State Senator Charles Musto; Austin Hogan, Transport Workers Union leader; Eugene Connelly of the American Labor Party; Dr. Annette Rubinstein of the American Peace Mobilization; and Frank Wedel of Local 848 of the Painters Union. The Peoples Chorus will sing at the rally.

CAPITAL UNION LEADERS WARN AGAINST BILL

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Leading trade union officials here this week issued a joint statement describing the Lend-Lease bill as the "greatest threat to peace and democracy in the United States."

The bill, said the statement, "would give the President the power to nullify all laws protecting the rights, living standards and working conditions of labor, thus threatening the very life of the organized labor movement in our country."

"The passage of this bill," the leaders warned, "would in effect place our country in the very center of the war now raging in Europe and might soon result in the plunging under of every fourth boy."

The statement was signed by 21 leaders of CIO unions.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY ASKS BILL'S DEFEAT

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SEATTLE, Jan. 29.—Dictatorial powers in the hands of one man were denounced by the ladies auxiliary of the International Woodworkers of America in executive board session this week.

"After consideration of the ominous threat to the peace of this nation and its democratic form of government contained in the 'Lend-Lease' bill, our members voted to oppose its passage," Mrs. Orton, Secretary-Treasurer of the auxiliary, said.

"We are determined to maintain peace. HR 1776 brushes aside safeguards against war by repealing the Johnson and Neutrality bills and places the fate of the nation in the hands of one man."

Communications were forwarded to the Congressional delegations of Washington and Oregon urging them to exert every effort to preserve democratic government by fighting passage of HR 1776.

N. Y. CONGRESSMEN GET FLOOD OF PROTESTS

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BUFFALO, Jan. 29.—Opposition to the Lend-Lease bill is flooding the mail to representatives in Congress from this area.

A canvass of letters received by Representatives Walter G. Andrews of Buffalo and Daniel A. Reed of Dunkirk, Republicans, and by Representatives Pius L. Schwert of Buffalo and Alfred P. Better of Williamsport, Democrats, reveals that voters are insisting that America be kept out of war and that Congress refuse to surrender its

powers to the personal dictatorship of Roosevelt.

All four Congressmen admit that opposition to the Lend-Lease bill is almost 100 per cent and that only a small sprinkling of letters have been received that favor the bill.

Representative Reed warned of the danger of the bill's passage "unless an aroused public opinion registers its feeling against complete abdication of the legislative functioning of Congress."

"I am against war," said Representative Reed, "or any steps toward war. I intend to vote in every instance to prevent any American boy from sacrificing his life in any foreign war."

Representative Better said he would vote against "any action which might lead us into war."

YOUNG DEMOCRATS ASSAIL MEASURE

(Special to the Daily Worker)

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 29.—Assembled in its first annual convention here the Democratic Youth Federation of California last week-end pledged all efforts to defeat the "Lend-Lease" bill.

A unanimously adopted resolution said: "We express ourselves as unalterably opposed to this bill in any form whatsoever and we condemn the secret hearings on this bill—secret because public knowledge of it would expose it as the back door to war."

"We will use every means in our power to prevent the passage of this legislation."

More than 90 delegates and observers attended the convention.

JEWISH COMMITTEE ISSUES STATEMENT

A statement to all Senators and members of the House of Representatives signed by Bernard J. Har-kavy, national secretary of the Jewish Peoples Committee, yesterday declared opposition to the Lend-Lease bill and called for its defeat.

The statement declared that "under the guise of combating the bloody dictators of Europe it would import into our American governmental structure those very dictators of the dictators that all decent Americans condemn."

"We call upon you in the name of our American heritage to voice your determined opposition to this bill and to take your stand in the army of those fighting to preserve our democracy in these critical days."

"We call upon you in the name of our American heritage to voice your determined opposition to this bill and to take your stand in the army of those fighting to preserve our democracy in these critical days."

"We call upon you in the name of our American heritage to voice your determined opposition to this bill and to take your stand in the army of those fighting to preserve our democracy in these critical days."

"We call upon you in the name of our American heritage to voice your determined opposition to this bill and to take your stand in the army of those fighting to preserve our democracy in these critical days."

"We call upon you in the name of our American heritage to voice your determined opposition to this bill and to take your stand in the army of those fighting to preserve our democracy in these critical days."

"We call upon you in the name of our American heritage to voice your determined opposition to this bill and to take your stand in the army of those fighting to preserve our democracy in these critical days."

"We call upon you in the name of our American heritage to voice your determined opposition to this bill and to take your stand in the army of those fighting to preserve our democracy in these critical days."

"We call upon you in the name of our American heritage to voice your determined opposition to this bill and to take your stand in the army of those fighting to preserve our democracy in these critical days."

"We call upon you in the name of our American heritage to voice your determined opposition to this bill and to take your stand in the army of those fighting to preserve our democracy in these critical days."

"We call upon you in the name of our American heritage to voice your determined opposition to this bill and to take your stand in the army of those fighting to preserve our democracy in these critical days."

"We call upon you in the name of our American heritage to voice your determined opposition to this bill and to take your stand in the army of those fighting to preserve our democracy in these critical days."

"We call upon you in the name of our American heritage to voice your determined opposition to this bill and to take your stand in the army of those fighting to preserve our democracy in these critical days."

"We call upon you in the name of our American heritage to voice your determined opposition to this bill and to take your stand in the army of those fighting to preserve our democracy in these critical days."

"We call upon you in the name of our American heritage to voice your determined opposition to this bill and to take your stand in the army of those fighting to preserve our democracy in these critical days."

"We call upon you in the name of our American heritage to voice your determined opposition to this bill and to take your stand in the army of those fighting to preserve our democracy in these critical days."

"We call upon you in the name of our American heritage to voice your determined opposition to this bill and to take your stand in the army of those fighting to preserve our democracy in these critical days."

"We call upon you in the name of our American heritage to voice your determined opposition to this bill and to take your stand in the army of those fighting to preserve our democracy in these critical days."

"We call upon you in the name of our American heritage to voice your determined opposition to this bill and to take your stand in the army of those fighting to preserve our democracy in these critical days."

"We call upon you in the name of our American heritage to voice your determined opposition to this bill and to take your stand in the army of those fighting to preserve our democracy in these critical days."

"We call upon you in the name of our American heritage to voice your determined opposition to this bill and to take your stand in the army of those fighting to preserve our democracy in these critical days."

"We call upon you in the name of our American heritage to voice your determined opposition to this bill and to take your stand in the army of those fighting to preserve our democracy in these critical days."

"We call upon you in the name of our American heritage to voice your determined opposition to this bill and to take your stand in the army of those fighting to preserve our democracy in these critical days."

"We call upon you in the name of our American heritage to voice your determined opposition to this bill and to take your stand in the army of those fighting to preserve our democracy in these critical days."

"We call upon you in the name of our American heritage to voice your determined opposition to this bill and to take your stand in the army of those fighting to preserve our democracy in these critical days."

"We call upon you in the name of our American heritage to voice your determined opposition to this bill and to take your stand in the army of those fighting to preserve our democracy in these critical days."

"We call upon you in the name of our American heritage to voice your determined opposition to this bill and to take your stand in the army of those fighting to preserve our democracy in these critical days."

"We call upon you in the name of our American heritage to voice your determined opposition to this bill and to take your stand in the army of those fighting to preserve our democracy in these critical days."

"We call upon you in the name of our American heritage to voice your determined opposition to this bill and to take your stand in the army of those fighting to preserve our democracy in these critical days."

"We call upon you in the name of our American heritage to voice your determined opposition to this bill and to take your stand in the army of those fighting to preserve our democracy in these critical days."

"We call upon you in the name of our American heritage to voice your determined opposition to this bill and to take your stand in the army of those fighting to preserve our democracy in these critical days."

"We call upon you in the name of our American heritage to voice your determined opposition to this bill and to take your stand in the army of those fighting to preserve our democracy in these critical days."

"We call upon you in the name of our American heritage to voice your determined opposition to this bill and to take your stand in the army of those fighting to preserve our democracy in these critical days."

"We call upon you in the name of our American heritage to voice your determined opposition to this bill and to take your stand in the army of those fighting to preserve our democracy in these critical days."

"We call upon you in the name of our American heritage to voice your determined opposition to this bill and to take your stand in the army of those fighting to preserve our democracy in these critical days."

"We call upon you in the name of our American heritage to voice your determined opposition to this bill and to take your stand in the army of those fighting to preserve our democracy in these critical days."

"We call upon you in the name of our American heritage to voice your determined opposition to this bill and to take your stand in the army of those fighting to preserve our democracy in these critical days."

"We call upon you in the name of our American heritage to voice your determined opposition to this bill and to take your stand in the army of those fighting to preserve our democracy in these critical days."

"We call upon you in the name of our American heritage to voice your determined opposition to this bill and to take your stand in the army of those fighting to preserve our democracy in these critical days."

"We call upon you in the name of our American heritage to voice your determined opposition to this bill and to take your stand in the army of those fighting to preserve our democracy in these critical days."

"We call upon you in the name of our American heritage to voice your determined opposition to this bill and to take your stand in the army of those fighting to preserve our democracy in these critical days."

"We call upon you in the name of our American heritage to voice your determined opposition to this bill and to take your stand in the army of those fighting to preserve our democracy in these critical days."

"We call upon you in the name of our American heritage to voice your determined opposition to this bill and to take your stand in the army of those fighting to preserve our democracy in these critical days."

"We call upon you in the name of our American heritage to voice your determined opposition to this bill and to take your stand in the army of those fighting to preserve our democracy in these critical days."

"We call upon you in the name of our American heritage to voice your determined opposition to this bill and to take your stand in the army of those fighting to preserve our democracy in these critical days."

"We call upon you in the name of our American heritage to voice your determined opposition to this bill and to take your stand in the army of those fighting to preserve our democracy in these critical days."

"We call upon you in the name of our American heritage to voice your determined opposition to this bill and to take your stand in the army of those fighting to preserve our democracy in these critical days."

"We call upon you in the name of our American heritage to voice your determined opposition to this bill and to take your stand in the army of those fighting to preserve our democracy in these critical days."

"We call upon you in the name of our American heritage to voice your determined opposition to this bill and to take your stand in the army of those fighting to preserve our democracy in these critical days."

"We call upon you in the name of our American heritage to voice your determined opposition to this bill and to take your stand in the army of those fighting to preserve our democracy in these critical days."

"We call upon you in the name of our American heritage to voice your determined opposition to this bill and to take your stand in the army of those fighting to preserve our democracy in these critical days."

"We call upon you in the name of our American heritage to voice your determined opposition to this bill and to take your stand in the army of those fighting to preserve our democracy in these critical days."

"We call upon you in the name of our American heritage to voice your determined opposition to this bill and to take your stand in the army of those fighting to preserve our democracy in these critical days."

"We call upon you in the name of our American heritage to voice your determined opposition to this bill and to take your stand in the army of those fighting to preserve our democracy in these critical days."

"We call upon you in the name of our American heritage to voice your determined opposition to this bill and to take your stand in the army of those fighting to preserve our democracy in these critical days."

"We call upon you in the name of our American heritage to voice your determined opposition to this bill and to take your stand in the army of those fighting to preserve our democracy in these critical days."

"We call upon you in the name of our American heritage to voice your determined opposition to this bill and to take your stand in the army of those fighting to preserve our democracy in these critical days."

"We call upon you in the name of our American heritage to voice your determined opposition to this bill and to take your stand in the army of those fighting to preserve our democracy in these critical days."

"We call upon you in the name of our American heritage to voice your determined opposition to this bill and to take your stand in the army of those fighting to preserve our democracy in these critical days."

"We call upon you in the name of our American heritage to voice your determined opposition to this bill and to take your stand in the army of those fighting to preserve our democracy in these critical days."

"We call upon you in the name of our American heritage to voice your determined opposition to this bill and to take your stand in the army of those fighting to preserve our democracy in these critical days."

"We call upon you in the name of our American heritage to voice your determined opposition to this bill and to take your stand in the army of those fighting to preserve our democracy in these critical days."

"We call upon you in the name of our American heritage to voice your determined opposition to this bill and to take your stand in the army of those fighting to preserve our democracy in these critical days."

"We call upon you in the name of our American heritage to voice your determined opposition to this bill and to take your stand in the army of those fighting to preserve our democracy in these critical days."

"We call upon you in the name of our American heritage to voice your determined opposition to this bill and to take your stand in the army of those fighting to preserve our democracy in these critical days."

"We call upon you in the name of our American heritage to voice your determined opposition to this bill and to take your stand in the army of those fighting to preserve our democracy in these critical days."

"We call upon you in the name of our American heritage to voice your determined opposition to this bill and to take your stand in the army of those fighting to preserve our democracy in these critical days."

"We call upon you in the name of our American heritage to voice your determined opposition to this bill and to take your stand in the army of those fighting to preserve our democracy in these critical days."

"We call upon you in the name of our American heritage to voice your determined opposition to this bill and to take your stand in the army of those fighting to preserve our democracy in these critical days."

"We call upon you in the name of our American heritage to voice your determined opposition to this bill and to take your stand in the army of those fighting to preserve our democracy in these critical days."

Newark CIO, Mine Union, Rap War Bill

Hillmanite Is Snowed Under by 25-5 Vote

(Special to the Daily Worker)

NEWARK, Jan. 29.—Following by several hours similar action by the Joint Board of the United Mine Workers, Dist. 56, the Greater Newark Industrial Union Council, last night adopted by a 25 to 5 vote a resolution sharply condemning the Lend-Lease Bill.

The Council represents a membership of 50,000 in its CIO affiliates. The UMWA Joint Board has a membership of 6,000, chiefly in chemical and coal processing plants in this area.

Both resolutions characterized Bill 1776 as a "dictatorship" measure, the "last step" to drag the country into war and to wipe out democracy and civil rights.

The resolution at the special meeting of the UMWA Joint Board was introduced by John Brandt, its representative on the New Jersey CIO Council, who said he will introduce it there as well. Brandt further announced that he will send the resolution to every local of the New Jersey State Industrial Union Council and request that it be passed.

The UMWA Joint Board also named a committee to direct a petition and post-card campaign to press upon New Jersey's congressional delegation to defeat the Lend-Lease Bill.

At the Newark Council the resolution brought objection from several Hillmanites who met a smashing defeat. Objection from several Amalgamated Clothing Workers delegates surprised no one. More interesting was the fact that delegates of 195 A.C.W., voted in favor of it, while Irving Rosenberg, business agent of Local 108 Retail Clerks, usually a supporter of the Hillman line, announced that he favors the resolution. Rosenberg said, however, that his union has forbidden him to vote on any political question until it takes a stand. He added that he would urge his union to support the Council's resolution.

"TOTAL WAR"

"This council must declare total war on the Lend-Lease bill in order to defend democracy in this country," said President Ross of the Council.

Following the vote on the resolution, Louis Horowitz, president of Laundry Workers, Local 355 A.C.W., pulled out a letter from his pocket addressed to the Council declaring that the local withdraws its affiliation and charging that the Council is "Communist dominated" and is "sabotaging" aid to Britain.

The letter further expressed objection to criticism of Sidney Hillman and President Roosevelt.

Horowitz claimed that his local adopted the letter last Wednesday but had not yet sent it. Delegates protested to this form of delivering mail and to the right of Horowitz to participate in the meeting if his union withdrew.

There was also some question on the so-called "membership" meeting of Horowitz's union as the local which has no contracts in any laundry is charged to be defunct.

The executive committee of the Council was authorized by a vote of all delegates but that of Mr. Horowitz, to arrange to meet with the membership of the local and persuade the union to remain.

"The Council is devoted to the policies of the CIO as laid down in convention at Atlantic City," Ross declared. "We are 100 per cent in accord with the CIO program and policies and will continue to carry them out as enunciated by Philip Murray, John L. Lewis and John Brophy, director of the industrial union council."

The House Foreign Affairs Committee today voted to limit the life of President Roosevelt's British aid bill to June 30, 1943, and debated banning use of United States warships as convoys.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee today voted to limit the life of President Roosevelt's British aid bill to June 30, 1943, and debated banning use of United States warships as convoys.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee today voted to limit the life of President Roosevelt's British aid bill to June 30, 1943, and debated banning use of United States warships as convoys.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee today voted to limit the life of President Roosevelt's British aid bill to June 30, 1943, and debated banning use of United States warships as convoys.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee today voted to limit the life of President Roosevelt's British aid bill to June 30, 1943, and debated banning use of United States warships as convoys.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee today voted to limit the life of President Roosevelt's British aid bill to June 30, 1943, and debated banning use of United States warships as convoys.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee today voted to limit the life of President Roosevelt's British aid bill to June 30, 1943, and debated banning use of United States warships as convoys.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee today voted to limit the life of President Roosevelt's British aid bill to June 30, 1943, and debated banning use of United States warships as convoys.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee today voted to limit the life of President Roosevelt's British aid bill to June 30, 1943, and debated banning use of United States warships as convoys.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee today voted to limit the life of President Roosevelt's British aid bill to June 30, 1943, and debated banning use of United States warships as convoys.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee today voted to limit the life of President Roosevelt's British aid bill to June 30, 1943, and debated banning use of United States warships as convoys.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee today voted to limit the life of President Roosevelt's British aid bill to June 30, 1943, and debated banning use of United States warships as convoys.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee today voted to limit the life of President Roosevelt's British aid bill to June 30, 1943, and debated banning use of United States warships as convoys.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee today voted to limit the life of President Roosevelt's British aid bill to June 30, 1943, and debated banning use of United States warships as convoys.



Fire Destroys Kansas Armory: Firemen fighting swept a Naval Reserve armory in Kansas City, destroying two 4-inch guns, machine guns, 250 rifles, a quantity of automatic pistols and small arms ammunition as well as records of the 39th Battalion. It is believed that the fire was started by an over-heated fuse.

Stimson Wants No Ban On Navy Convoys

Urges All Power to FDR in Testimony Before Senate Committee

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (UP).—Secretary of War Henry H. Stimson told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee today that he thought it would be "very unfortunate" to restrict President Roosevelt's authority by writing a specific prohibition against United States convoys into the British aid bill.

Stimson said it would handcuff the President who is given unrestricted control under the Constitution over the movements of the Army and Navy.

He told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that it would be "a bad thing" for Congress now to introduce a provision which "even by implication would fetter a power that existed untrammelled for 150 years, even if the provision had no efficacy."

Senator Robert M. La Follette, P., Wis., reminded Stimson that he made a speech in New Haven, Conn., shortly before he was appointed to the Cabinet, in which he favored the use of convoys, and asked the Secretary whether he now holds this view. Stimson replied that he now carries out policies laid down by the President and "my personal opinions are wholly irrelevant."

Stimson said he would throw open our ports for repairs and refueling of foreign ships, "Vandenberg asked.

"The anti-convoys amendment has strong bi-partisan support in both houses."

The House Foreign Affairs Committee today voted to limit the life of President Roosevelt's British aid bill to June 30, 1943, and debated banning use of United States warships as convoys.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee today voted to limit the life of President Roosevelt's British aid bill to June 30, 1943, and debated banning use of United States warships as convoys.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee today voted to limit the life of President Roosevelt's British aid bill to June 30, 1943, and debated banning use of United States warships as convoys.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee today voted to limit the life of President Roosevelt's British aid bill to June 30, 1943, and debated banning use of United States warships as convoys.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee today voted to limit the life of President Roosevelt's British aid bill to June 30, 1943, and debated banning use of United States warships as convoys.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee today voted to limit the life of President Roosevelt's British aid bill to June 30, 1943, and debated banning use of United States warships as convoys.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee today voted to limit the life of President Roosevelt's British aid bill to June 30, 1943, and debated banning use of United States warships as convoys.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee today voted to limit the life of President Roosevelt's British aid bill to June 30, 1943, and debated banning use of United States warships as convoys.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee today voted to limit the life of President Roosevelt's British aid bill to June 30, 1943, and debated banning use of United States warships as convoys.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee today voted to limit the life of President Roosevelt's British aid bill to June 30, 1943, and debated banning use of United States warships as convoys.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee today voted to limit the life of President Roosevelt's British aid bill to June 30, 1943, and debated banning use of United States warships as convoys.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee today voted to limit the life of President Roosevelt's British aid bill to June 30, 1943, and debated banning use of United States warships as convoys.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee today voted to limit the life of President Roosevelt's British aid bill to June 30, 1943, and debated banning use of United States warships as convoys.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee today voted to limit the life of President Roosevelt's British aid bill



Teachers Get Support: Nearly 2,000 New York Teachers packed Manhattan Center Tuesday night to approve the action of Local 5, American Federation of Teachers Executive Board which had instructed President Hendley to surrender membership lists to the Rapp-Coudert Committee. Teachers pledged to continue fight for free education in the state.

Photo at left shows Clair Melnick, American Student Union, pledging support to teachers in their fight. In center is Attorney William G. Mulligan, union counsel addressing the meeting. At right is Robert Speer, president of the College Teachers Union, sister local of Local 5, addressing the gathering.

Teachers in 3 States Fight Civil Rights Bans

Teachers Back Bill to Ban Seizure of Lists

Launch Campaign to Rally Trade Unions Behind Zimmer Measure in Legislature—Danger of Blacklists Stressed

Five Brooklyn College teachers were cited for contempt yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Benedict Dineen for refusing to testify before a one-man subcommittee of the Rapp-Coudert investigating committee concerning their political affiliations.

Those cited were Howard Selsam, Frederick Ewen, Murray Young, Maurice Ogur and Harry Slochower. All of them, the American Federation of Teachers said last night, had informed Paul Windels, Coudert counsel, of their willingness to testify in accordance with the Court of Appeals ruling last Friday.

Teachers Union, Local 5, launched a campaign last night to win every union in New York State behind the bill of labor Assemblyman J. Eugene Zimmer, prohibiting any legislative committees to seize union rolls.

Already scores of unions have wired representatives in the Assembly and Senate backing the Zimmer Bill and protesting the seizure of the Teachers' Union rolls by the Rapp-Coudert witch-hunters.

President Charles J. Hendley of the union reminded the unions that membership rolls have no designation of political, religious or other affiliations, so that the purpose in seizing them could only be to blacklist union members.

Dr. Bella V. Dodd, legislative representative of Local 5, stressed that the union took every possible legal measure to protect its rolls. The Court of Appeals decision upholding the Rapp-Coudert Committee, she said, opens every union to the same danger.

"The Teachers' Union used every legal measure to protect its membership lists," said Dr. Dodd. "The decision of the Court of Appeals left the union no further recourse in court. Our task now is to continue to fight in the legislature by insisting on passage of a bill guaranteeing labor its fundamental and hard-won right to organize."

"In this the Teachers' Union is

not alone. This is the fight of all labor. The Rapp-Coudert Committee has won a temporary legal advantage. All labor must now carry the fight for this legislation and thus secure permanent victory."

URGES UNIONS TO ACT
Hendley, against whom the legislative committee's warrant for arrest has not yet been lifted, said: "When we call on labor to fight against official blacklists we mean blacklists. Membership rolls do not show by any symbol, religious, political or any other affiliation of membership."

"The Teachers' Union will hold Mr. Windels (Paul Windels, counsel for Rapp-Coudert Committee) to his promise not to make the membership lists public. But Mr. Windels' promise is not enough. The Teachers' Union and all organized labor insist on legislation to prevent any further seizure of membership rolls."

"We call on every trade union and the other citizens who cherish constitutional rights in a democracy to carry this legislative program to victory."

Mr. Hendley said that when the Rapp-Coudert Committee raised questions regarding the authenticity of the rolls the union yielded; Local 5 informed the probers they could come to its office and check against the union's records.

UMWA Wins Pact at Jersey Coke Company

(Special to the Daily Worker)

NEWARK, Jan. 29.—The United Mine Workers, District 50, CIO, today scored two important victories with signing of a contract covering the local plant of the American Cyanamid Corp. and chartering a local of 600 members in Koppers Coke at Kearney.

The contract with American Cyanamid, covering 300 workers, provides wage increases averaging eight cents an hour; vacations with pay of one and two weeks; seniority rights; grievance machinery and an eight-hour day.

The union had won an election at the plant.

NEGOTIATORS
The negotiators were R. W. Hansen, regional UMWA director; David Elliot, international representative, and Rogers Downey, president of the local.

The Koppers Coke workers were affiliated to an AFL Federal local which had no meetings and functioned under two self-appointed officials. Rank and file resentment mounted to a point that the executive board of the local held a meeting and decided to recommend affiliation with the CIO. That was carried unanimously at a meeting of 400 of the union.

Calif. Schools Are Target Of Witch-Hunt

University of California to Be First Victim of Tory "Probers"

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Jan. 29 (AP).—A bill setting up a little Dies Committee to investigate state agencies, public educational institutions and "other fields" has been passed by the state assembly and senate.

The committee, to be made up of four assemblymen and three senators, has a \$10,000 appropriation. A prompt witch-hunt at the University of California is expected.

An amendment to the California bill which would have prevented hearings of this type and would have given witnesses the right to have legal counsel and to cross-examine committee members and other witnesses was defeated. The amendment was presented by Robert W. Kenney, only senator who voted against the bill.

Among the bill's sponsors were all the known friends of the Associated Farmers and of like-minded anti-labor organizations. In effect the bill continues and extends the work of the notorious Yorty Committee, which put the State Relief administration through an inquisition last year.

NMU Parley With Lines Still In Deadlock

Union Spokesmen to Meet with Shipowners Again Tonight

National Maritime Union negotiators reached no agreement with representatives of the American Merchant Marine Institute at a conference yesterday on the union's modified demand for a \$12.50 monthly wage increase.

The union men will meet the operators again today and will report tonight to a membership meeting at Manhattan Center on the owners' answer to the demand for raises.

UMWA Wins Pact at Jersey Coke Company

(Special to the Daily Worker)

NEWARK, Jan. 29.—The United Mine Workers, District 50, CIO, today scored two important victories with signing of a contract covering the local plant of the American Cyanamid Corp. and chartering a local of 600 members in Koppers Coke at Kearney.

The contract with American Cyanamid, covering 300 workers, provides wage increases averaging eight cents an hour; vacations with pay of one and two weeks; seniority rights; grievance machinery and an eight-hour day.

The union had won an election at the plant.

NEGOTIATORS
The negotiators were R. W. Hansen, regional UMWA director; David Elliot, international representative, and Rogers Downey, president of the local.

The Koppers Coke workers were affiliated to an AFL Federal local which had no meetings and functioned under two self-appointed officials. Rank and file resentment mounted to a point that the executive board of the local held a meeting and decided to recommend affiliation with the CIO. That was carried unanimously at a meeting of 400 of the union.

Akron Teachers Defend Negroes Against Terror

Union Local Forms Civil Rights Committee to Fight Attempted Frame-Ups Against Negro Youth Leaders

AKRON, Jan. 29.—To break the campaign of police terrorism here which has been directed mainly against Negroes in the trade union and youth movements, the American Federation of Teachers' local has set up a Civil Rights Committee.

It is the teachers' answer to frame-up charges of burglary which have been brought against Bennie Finney, Negro youth.

Bernard Jones, president of the Akron Youth Council, was severely beaten recently when he was looking for the home of a friend. The police are attempting to bring a charge of attempted burglary against him.

The most recent violation of civil rights here was the arrest of an auto worker who was distributing union literature. He was held on a charge of suspicion until union protests forced his release.

Okla. Civil Rights Group Opens State-Wide Drive

Demands State Conduct Open Hearings on Bill Aimed at Banning Communist Party; Industrialists Back Vicious Measure

OKLAHOMA CITY, Jan. 29.—Starting to break new ground, the Oklahoma Federation for Constitutional Rights has ploughed into the field of protection of the Bill of Rights. After announcing plans for a state-wide membership and education campaign, the executive council urged the State

Legislature to conduct open hearings on a "ban the Communist Party" bill.

Stemmed rolled through the House by a rough-riding fascist-minded administration, the bill would deny the Communist Party or any other third party movement favoring "a change in government," the right to appear on the ballot.

The Federation's action came on the heels of efforts by the American Legion leadership and Gov. Phillips to use war-hysteria to straitjacket the Communist Party and the trade union movement.

The Governor has created a special Americanism committee of the Legislature. These apostles of Americanism have steam-rolled bills against the Communist Party and other progressive organizations through the House and are pushing, with support of the Associated Industries, a bill against sabotage, the motives for which the national CIO has already warned. This bill provides that "obstruction" of any national defense country is punishable by a ten-year imprisonment.

In a telegram to the Speaker of the House demanding open hearings on the fascist bill, Robert Wood, secretary of the Party, charged that the measure committed "violence on the Bill of Rights." The Communist leader now appealing a ten-year "criminal syndicalism" conviction charged that the "Oklahoma legislature threatens to embark on the same ruinous path."

Rock Falls; 2 Miners Die
WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Jan. 29.—Two mine workers died instantly under a fall of rock at the Harry E. Colliery of the Sullivan Trail Coal Co. at nearby Swoyerville yesterday.

In Memory of My Beloved Friend Arthur Peer
Staunch fighter for progress and democratic rights.
Born May 10, 1881
Died Jan. 29, 1941
SONIA.

In Loving Memory of Ben Meyers
Brother, Friend and Comrade
Died January 24, 1941
LOU, HENRY and IRMA

The administration has defied the wishes of the people for poll tax repeal. They have brought forward the home guard bill to have a corps of storm troopers at the disposal of the Crump-Cooper dictatorship. And they propose to finance their reactionary program at the expense of the children of Tennessee through drastic cuts in educational appropriations, would mean the loss of jobs by many teachers.

Jobless Steel Workers Urge City Find Work

McKeesport, Pa., Mill Men Ousted When Plant Exchanged Ownership

(Special to the Daily Worker)
McKEESPORT, Pa., Jan. 29.—Steel workers, represented by SWOC Lodge 1237, who lost their jobs when the McKeesport Tin Plate Corp. mill here was bought by Jones & Laughlin and closed down, have protested the inaction of the McKeesport City Council in finding jobs for the unemployed.

In a letter to the Council, the Lodge reminded them of the fact that both Mayor Lytle and City Councilman had promised to take steps to find jobs for the 2,500 men who lost work when the mill shut down. Some had been working at the mill for more than 20 years. The mill was once the largest hand mill in the world.

The letter from the SWOC lodge also brought to the Council's attention that recent Supreme Court action has voided anti-alien and anti-union fingerprinting ordinance passed by the Council over the protest of the SWOC lodge.

Quake on West Coast

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 29 (UP).—An earthquake of apparently moderate intensity shook Los Angeles tonight at 5:35 P.M. PST. The quake was felt throughout the city and environs.

Tennessee Striker Tells Jury F.B.I. Kidnaped Him

Charges He Was Taken Across State Line, Shown a Paper Which Later Turned Up as a 'Confession'; Trial Under Way Since Mid-January

(By Associated Press)
CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 29.—A story of being kidnaped by FBI agents from his home in North Carolina and being spirited across the Tennessee state line was related to a federal court by one of the 14 copper strikers on trial here. Once in Tennessee, the man was shown a piece of paper which he said he was not allowed to read and it later turned out to be his "confession."

The strikers, originally 21 in number, are being tried on a charge of conspiracy to destroy government property, namely transmission lines of the TVA serving the big, rich Tennessee Copper Co. in nearby Polk county. Seven of the men won acquittal on a directed verdict from Federal Judge Leslie R. Darr.

Robert Lee Ballew, a member of the Intl. Union of Mine Mill & Smelter Workers (CIO), told the story of the kidnaping. He was the defense witness in the trial, which has been in progress here since mid-January.

Ballew said he was in the farmhouse of his cousin, Mrs. Edna Carter, when two FBI agents accompanied by a Polk county (Tenn.) deputy sheriff came into the little North Carolina house, grabbed him by the arm and hustled him into an automobile. He said he was given no opportunity to change rain-soaked clothing he had on.

Across the state line, he was taken to the Y. M. C. A. at Copperhill, where he said Agent John E. Lunsford handcuffed him and told him with a curse: "Now you're going to talk."

That night, he told the jury, he was taken to the Hamilton county jail in Chattanooga and later to the federal building, where he was shown a piece of paper and told: "If you sign it you can go home to your family." Although the paper has been identified as a "confession" of Ballew's guilt, he told the jury he never made any statement to the officers.

Both Ballew and another witness, Felton Woodward, told the jury that the FBI men said to them: "We've got nothing against you. Anderson (M. C. Anderson, international representative of the union) is the man we want." Anderson is among the defendants.

In conclusion, the defense put on two of its attorneys, Robert C. Hunt and J. M. C. Townsend, to tell of the difficulty they had in seeing their clients while the defendants were held in the county jail here.

BEN'S SANDWICH LUNCH
101 University Place
(Just Around the Corner)
Phone: OR. 3-9469-2873 - Union Shop

Jewish Papers May Face Suit By News Guild

The New York Newspaper Guild is considering libel action against the Jewish Daily Forward and Morning Journal and officers of the Jewish Writers Union for writing and publishing statements that the Guild is trying to "capture the Jewish press for sinister political purpose."

John P. Ryan, Guild organizer, says that the Guild has contracts with all the papers covering about 100 workers but excluding editorial writers who are members of the Jewish Writers Union.

Ryan said editorial workers on the papers had asked the Guild to extend its jurisdiction and that conferences were held with the Writers Union lasting over a period of 20 months. Meanwhile, he said, the Writers Union on the Day was conducting negotiations to permit reduction in salaries and that workers on the paper joined the Guild to protect their wage standards.

THE Music Room
Union Shop
Presents
Musical Masterpieces
— On —
VICTOR RECORDS
Reduced up to 50%
Beethoven Violin Concerto
Heifetz-Toscanini-RKO \$5.00
Symphony Orchestra
Tchaikovsky Piano Concerto
Arthur Schnabel-London 4.50
Symphony Orchestra
Frankel-Peter and the Walt
Koussevitzky-Boston 3.50
Symphony Orch.
Richard Strauss-Don Quixote
Rimsky-Korsakov-Phil. 5.50
Adelphi Orch.

ERIC BERNAT'S MUSIC ROOM
138 W. 44th St., N.Y.C.-LO. 3-4229
OPEN EVENINGS
Mail Orders Filled Promptly

SHOPPING GUIDE

Please mention the Daily Worker when patronizing advertisers

Amplifiers and Sound Systems DANCE MUSIC for parties with latest records. White, TR. 4-3022. Beauty Parlors GOLDSTEIN'S 232 E. 14th St. OR. 8-9999. Permanent Wave \$3 and \$4. 25c. per item; 3 items \$1. Dentists DR. C. WEISMAN, Surgeon Dentist, 1 Union Square W., Suite 511. OR. 7-6396. DR. A. BROWN, Surgeon Dentist, 223 Second Ave., cor. 14th St. OR. 7-3844. Electrolysis SPECIAL OFFER! Free treatment to new-comers! Unwanted hair removed quickly forever from face, body. Personal attention. Safest method. Physician in attendance. BELLETTA, 118 West 34th, Room 1182. (Opposite Macy's) ME 4-1118. Furniture MODERN FURNITURE ROXY Modern Furniture. Stock order: Painted-unpainted. Mirrors. Lamps. 428 Sixth Ave. (12th). Insurance CARL BRODSKY In Association With Trade Union Agency All Types of Insurance 799 Broadway, N.Y.C.—ST. 9-3357 42 Broadway, N.Y.C.—HA. 2-3435 LEON BENOFF, Every kind of insurance. Fire, auto, burglary, etc. 391 E. 14th St. ME. 8-0994. Men's Shoes Sale Jarman Sale \$4.85 Jarman \$5.95 VALUES to \$7.50 The Jarman Shoe Store Our Only Store 171 FIFTH AVE., at 52d St. Platinum Bldg. Laundries VERMONT, Union Shop, CIO, Call and deliver. 437 Vermont St., Brooklyn Tel. AP. 8-7090. CHELSEA CORNERS, 188 W. 10th St. Union CIO. Call-Deliver any part of Manhattan. OR. 2-7778. Men's Wear NEWMAN BROS. Men's and Young Men's Clothing. 84 Stanton St., cor. Orchard. N.Y.C. Comradely attention. Moving and Storage J. SANTINI, 100 Per Cent Fireproof Warehouse. Reasonable. Reliable moving. MCHURCH 2-1110. FRANK GIAMARTI, Express and Moving. 13 East 7th St., near Third Ave. Tel. GRAMERY 7-2487. COOPERMAN'S VANS, 839 Jennings St. Reliable moving, reasonable rates. Tel. DA. 9-3699. Opticians and Optometrists AUTHORIZED OPTICIANS TO MANY WORKERS GROUPS COMPLETE GLASSES \$4.95 Rimless (as illustrated) or attractive frames complete from \$3.50. Single Vision lenses, regardless of power, ground exactly to your own prescription while you wait. Dispensing Opticians PROGRESSIVE PLAN OF OPTICS, Inc. 465 Broadway (at 42nd St. Wks. 7-2090) Piano Tuning ARTHUR BERSON, Tuning, Repairing, Reconditioning. Estimates. 208 Bay 14th St., Brooklyn. Tel. BR. 6-1878. Restaurants NEW STARLIGHT RESTAURANT Catering for Parties, Banquets, etc. Eat in a Delightful Atmosphere Lunch 35c - Dinner 50c 88 IRVING PLACE Tel. 17th & 18th Sts. GR. 9-9718 PURE FOOD BAR & GRILL, 31 E. 12th St., cor. University Pl. Delicious Sandwiches and Drinks 50c up. KAVKAR, 322 E. 14th St. Excellent Shashlika. Home atmosphere. Typewriters - Mimeos ALL MAKES new and rebuilt. J. E. Albright & Co., 432 Broadway, AL. 6-4118.

WANT-ADS

Rates per word (Minimum 10 words)

	Daily	Sunday
1 time	.07	.08
2 times	.06	.06
3 times	.05	.05

Station where to place your Want-Ad.
Phone ALexander 4-7054 for the nearest

APARTMENT TO SHARE

COUPLE share 5-room unfurnished apartment, individual two rooms, large kitchen, improvements, \$20-\$23. Call 2-8407.

MUST BE SEEN. Beautiful room, reasonable, use apartment, couple-gentleman, call all week. JE. 8-5034.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT

CENTRAL PARK W., 478 (Apt. 7A) (10th). Beautiful room, light, airy, well furnished, modern. Call weekdays after 6 P.M. AC. 2-4632.

2ND AV., 193 (Apt. 12). Single double rooms. Kitchen privileges. Elevator Service.

12TH, 202 E. (3rd Ave.) Grand opening newly furnished rooms, all improvements, running water, community kitchen, weekly, \$3.50 up.

16TH, 33 W. Modern studio style, single, \$3.50-4.50. Subway block.

18TH, 28 W. Large, modern, kitchenette, suitable two, improvements, Thomas.

24TH, 311 W. (3rd). Light, sunny studio, kitchen, \$4.50. Evenings.

137TH, 606 W. (Apt. 2A). Redecorated studios. Housekeeping. Water. 44 up.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT

64RD ST., 64 E. (on St. Mary's St.). Charming, telephone, near park, call all day and evenings. Baridun.

STUDIO FOR RENT

NEWLY DECORATED studio and meeting rooms, for meetings, parties, dances at reasonable rates, 77 5th Ave. Phone: OR. 7-2072.

SITUATION WANTED

WOMAN seeking part time housework. Write Box 151, c/o Daily Worker.

TRAVEL

PERSONS need care to Washington, Feb. 4-10. Share expenses. Call OR. 2-8807.

Robeson to Sing At 'Big 6' Dinner For Old Members

Other Union News: Furniture Local Votes Confidence in Leadership; Warehouse Union Signs New Jersey Contract

Paul Robeson, the famous baritone, will be on the entertainment program at the dinner-dance given by Typographical Union, Local 6, next Sunday at Manhattan Center in honor of the union's members who have held a card longer than 50 years.

Burns Mantle, drama critic, will be toast-master at the dinner, the union announced. Mr. Mantle still holds membership in the Denver local of the union.

Newbold Morris, in behalf of the City of New York, national officers of the International Typographical Union, "The Six" President Elmer Brown, and others will speak.

The "Big Six" is one of the oldest local unions in the United States.

FURNITURE LOCAL BACKS LEADERSHIP

The leadership of United Furniture Workers, Local 76-B, CIO, received almost unanimous vote of confidence in the balloting for officers Saturday, the union announced yesterday.

There were no contests for most of the posts, but the name of each uncontested candidate went on the ballot for a yes or no vote.

Max Perlow, manager, topped the list with 1,027 votes against only 88 "no" ballots. A similar vote confirmed the re-election of Abraham Zide, financial secretary; Joseph Giffa, and Michael De Cicco, business agent; and Richard Mazza, President.

THOSE ELECTED

Elected for contested posts were: Mitch Spindel with 608 against 354 for Abraham Rothbaum, the former holder of that post; vice-president Joseph Massina with 539 over Adam Matzberger, 207; and David Ratushenko, 236; William Mallin, Sergeant-at-Arms 359, to 307 for Leonard Chalkind and 262 for Len Secum. Perlow, De Cicco and Mazza were elected delegates to national convention of the union.

CIO WAREHOUSE UNION SIGNS PACT

United Wholesale & Warehouse Employees, Local 65 announced yesterday that it signed its first contract in New Jersey.

The close shop pact covers the 40 workers of the Ideal Container Corp. at the Bayway Terminal of Elizabeth and provides, a \$2 weekly general increase; raise of minimum pay from \$13 to \$18 weekly; a week's vacation with pay; time and one half for overtime, seniority rights and other improvements.

Negotiations in Phelps Dodge Plant Continue

(Special to the Daily Worker)
ELIZABETH, N. J., Jan. 29.—Employees of the Phelps Dodge plant went back at work here today as negotiations between Local 441, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, and the management continued following the calling off of a stoppage by the local Tuesday afternoon.

Meanwhile, immediate cause of the stoppage was alleviated by the reinstatement of William Wolfe, active union member who had been fired by the company. The local is pressing its demand in the negotiations for a Labor Board election in the plant, covering the 1,600 employees who participated in the stoppage.

'Anti-Sabotage' Bills Aimed at Labor

(Continued from Page 1)

defense bills was voiced Monday by a committee of labor leaders and was undoubtedly available to Ostertag at the time he announced the introduction of his bills.

The group which criticized the model measures included Daniel W. Tracy, second assistant Secretary of Labor and president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, AFL; James B. Casey, CIO national secretary; Morgan B. Mooney, deputy industrial commissioner of Connecticut, and R. G. Rodersstrom, president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor.

RAPPED AS ANTI-LABOR

Condemning the strike-breaking character of the bills, the committee in a report to Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, who appointed them to analyze the measures, said:

"The act in peace time would practically prevent any free industrial from doing any act impeding production for defense under pain of the heaviest criminal penalties.

"It would seriously curtail or prohibit the rights of labor to strike, to picket peacefully, and to carry on any other lawful union activity when such acts impeded production for defense.

"Under the act, a strike, slowdown, temporary stoppage, loafing, quitting work in midshift and picketing would be treated equally with violent sabotage, bombing and dynamiting, without regard

for existing legal rights or criminal liability.

"A union member, who joins his brothers in obeying a strike order, peaceably walks out of a plant producing airplanes under contract with the United States Army, under the provisions of Section 2, can be arrested, convicted, fined \$10,000 and imprisoned for ten years.

UNPERTURBED BY OBJECTIONS

While the report did not specifically state so, it is known that some of its drafters, while opposed to legal restrictions of the right to strike, want labor "voluntarily" to surrender that right during the so-called "emergency."

Ostertag, however, indicated his disinterest in labor's objections, boasting in a statement that his measures embody the model legislation so roundly scored by the Tracy committee. His sole reference to unionism is a brief statement that "the rights of labor will be preserved" in his bills.

A curious feature of the Ostertag sabotage bill, according to his announcement, is that it will afford "protection" to plants manufacturing defense materials for the United States and countries with which this nation maintains diplomatic relations.

WOULD INCLUDE JAPAN

While apparently seeking special "protection" of British-owned or British-supplying munitions plants, the bill would also "protect" for example, refineries producing high-test gas for Japanese bombing

6,000 Strike In Harvester Chicago Shop

Corporation Refuses to Negotiate Demands of CIO Unions

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 29.—Six thousand workers walked out of the tractor works plant of the International Harvester Corporation here this afternoon in a demand for higher wages.

The strike followed the company's refusal to negotiate a series of demands by the CIO Farm Equipment Workers Union, and U. S. Conciliator David Roadley failed in a last effort this morning to bring the management to terms.

The huge plant was shut shortly after the lunch hour. Pickets immediately took posts at all gates and welfare and soup kitchen crews immediately swung into action.

The firm has been working on \$10,000,000 of war orders, distributed throughout six plants. This is about three per cent of the Harvester corporation's total business.

"It is regrettable," declared a statement by FEWOC Chairman Grant Oakes, "that the company's attitude steps production on a small amount of defense orders in the tractor works plant."

PLANTS IN EUROPE

"But from the fact that the company's German and French plants are producing for European belligerents, plus the fact that the company has refused decent wages to its employees, we can only conclude that the corporation regards defense orders on a strictly business basis."

The tractor works Local 101 presented the following demands:

1.—Increasing of minimum hourly pay rates to 75 cents for men and 65 cents for women.

2.—Elimination of piece work.

3.—Protection and compensation for conscripted employees, including payment of premiums on insurance policies of drafted men, payment by IHC of the difference between a conscript's pay and his average monthly earnings at the plant, and guaranteeing of job-return at the end of the drafted man's military service.

In addition, the local backed up the national demands of the FEWOC for establishment of real seniority, with no deductions in rating because of layoffs, as well as recognition of the FEWOC as the bargaining agent in plants where company unions exist.

The union is also demanding the reinstatement of Richard Kelly, shop steward at the McCormick works plant who was fired Dec. 5 for union activity.

Several thousand workers formed a parade singing and shouting slogans after they cleared the plant. Pickets carried signs reading: "Sidney McAllister (IHC President) gets \$41 an hour; I get 70 cents."

Another Harvester plant at Rock Falls, Illinois is also shutdown by a strike of the CIO union.

The Rock Falls plant which produces the company's coil springs, has been closed for 10 days. Recently ended was walk-out at the company's East Moline plant where the company union ended an abortive walk-out on the management's terms with no concession granted.

FEWOC officials at the East Moline plant had branded this walk-out as "phony" and a company maneuver meant to head off legitimate strikes.

FEWOC members at East Moline refused to crash company union picket lines and completed organization of the plant while the futile strike was on.

Involved in the union's struggle with Harvester is a NLRB case which has been pending for two years.



A Blood Transfusion is needed for wages at the Harvester Co. plant, 28th St. and Fourth Ave., say the signs carried by pickets before the plant yesterday noon. Subjected to wretched working conditions the workers were often paid as low as \$15 a week. Strikers are members of Local 1234, United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers Union, CIO.

Streetcar Men In Cleveland Ask Pay Boost

Reject 2-Cent Offer and Demand Increases Up to 16 Cents an Hour

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 29.—In a referendum vote last night members of the Streetcar and Bus Operators Union, AFL, rejected a 2-cent wage increase amounting to \$300,000 a year offered to them by the Cleveland Railway Co. and today demanded increases amounting to \$1,500,000 a year based on 13 to 16 cent hourly raises.

The 2-cent increase was agreed upon by the union officials and the Cleveland Railway Co. but the streetcar workers, following the example set by other militant rank and file trade unionists in the city, demanded a greater increase in view of the rising cost of living.

Results of the referendum were announced as being 1,989 against the proposed contract to 983 for it.

After the vote was taken the union members immediately held a meeting, drew up their demands and instructed their trade union officers to present them to the company.

Instead of the 2-cent increase, the men are asking for increases which range from 13 to 16 cents an hour. For bus operators and motor men on one-man streetcars they are asking for an increase from 79 cents to 95 per cent an hour. For motor-men and conductors on two-man streetcars they are asking for an increase from 72 to 85 cents per hour. Negotiations are expected to take place tomorrow.

Troop Train Derailed; 1 Killed, Many Hurt

SANDERSVILLE, Miss., Jan. 29 (UP).—A Southern Railway troop train was derailed one mile south of here today, killing the fireman and injuring several conscripts en route to Camp Shelby.

The fireman was tentatively identified as A. Z. Smith of Meridian.

Ambulances went to the scene from Laurel, Camp Shelby and Hattiesburg.

Ownership, possession and manufacture of explosives.

Pursuit law: Would amend the State military law to "enable the State Guard to continue across the State line in fresh pursuit of insurrectionists, saboteurs, enemies or enemy forces . . . and would give military forces of other States permission to cross our State lines in fresh pursuit of the same class of belligerents."

SPECIAL POWERS

A special act gives power to the Governor to secure appointment of guards in this State to protect other State's properties located in New York. It likewise gives the Governor power to request similar authority from the chief executives of neighboring states.

The sabotage and explosive bills were introduced in the Senate by Senator Benjamin Feinberg, Republican of Pittsburgh, and in the lower house by Assemblyman John S. Thompson, Republican of Orleans. The "fresh pursuit" measure was sponsored by Senator James Crawford, Democrat of Brooklyn and Assemblyman James J. Wadsworth, Republican. The interstate protection bill was put in by Senator Walter J. Mahoney, Erie Republican and Assemblyman Edmund J. Delaney, New York Democrat.

Since they are Republican-recommended measures it is expected that the bills will have rather easy sailing with the GOP majorities in both houses, taking precedence over any similar Democratic bills.

Minnesota Unions, Groups to Hold Peace Conference

Farm, Civic Organizations to Join in Parley Saturday to Protest Roosevelt's War Powers Dictatorship Bill

(Special to the Daily Worker)

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 29.—Scores of organizations are responding to a call to this state's first People's Peace Conference which will begin Saturday morning at 10 A.M. in Odd Fellows Temple, 156 W. 9th St., and which will have as its main order of business a campaign to defeat the war-powers bill as the greatest threat to the peace and democracy of America.

The conference is sponsored by 19 outstanding leaders of trade union, farm and civic organizations.

Scheduled to follow by one day the state convention of the Farm-Labor Association, many delegates to that gathering have announced their intention to attend the Peace Conference as well.

The call to the conference warns that "we must act before it is too late for Peace, for Security, for Civil Rights. . . Congress is being urged to take or sanction the last fateful steps that would destroy our peace, security and liberties. But we resolve: It Shall Not Come to Pass Again!"

Inviting all groups to participate, the call proposes the following 3-point program:

"1. To keep the United States out of the second imperialist war by opposing all steps which lead toward involvement; no violations or evasion of the Neutrality Act or Johnson Act through credits, sale of war supplies, or 'lease, lend' arrangements with nations in the European war.

"2. Collaboration with neutral governments and the common people of the world to restrict the war and hasten its end on the basis of a just peoples peace; genuine good neighborliness in the Western Hemisphere instead of Wall Street expansion or domination; aid to the Chinese people in their struggle for national independence.

"3. Strengthen and extend democ-

racy at home as the best foundation of real national defense; protect the Bill of Rights and the organizations of the people; for the right of labor to organize, strike and peacefully picket without interference; a job for all, and a decent standard of living for all; no interference with democratic liberties under cover of 'emergency'; no discrimination against Negroes in training camps or any branch of military service; against establishing a military regime in peacetime industry, agriculture or schools."

The conference is sponsored by Charles Egley, manager, Farmers Union Livestock Commission; Anna Koorn, Minneapolis Youth Council; Vienna Johnson, Farmer Labor Women; John T. Bernard, former Congressman; Robert Wishart, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers; Joseph Sing, YMCA, Keulin, China; George Naumoff, Hotel and Restaurant Union; Neil Fagerhaugh, Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees; Leonard Lageman, Minnesota State CIO; Douglas Hall, attorney; Adrian Sawyer, Teachers Union; Thomas Yuleich, State Legislature; James Flower, AFL Building Trades Council; Cecil E. Newman, publisher of the Minneapolis Spokesman and the St. Paul Recorder; E. Dudley Parson, Saturday Lunch Club; Rev. William Rice; W. H. Thelma, American Peace Mobilization; P. J. Shimek, AFL Blacksmiths and Helpers Union; and Elizabeth Schuck, St. Paul Youth Council.

Committee Aided 10,000 Foreign Born in U.S.A.

Almost 10,000 residents of the United States with citizenship and naturalization problems were assisted during the year of 1940 by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, 79 Fifth Ave., in a report made public yesterday.

"During 1940, the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born interviewed in person more than 8,000 individuals who sought advice and assistance in citizenship and naturalization problems," the report states.

Special organizational efforts during the year resulted in the establishment of sub-committees in Northern California, at San Francisco; in Southern California, at Los Angeles; in Illinois, at Chicago; and in New York, at New York City.

A copy of the report can be obtained by writing to the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, 79 Fifth Ave., New York City.

KEYNOTE RECORDINGS, Inc.

Announces

The First of a Series of Releases FAMOUS RED ARMY SONGS

"IF WAR BREAKS OUT TOMORROW"

"TACHANKA"

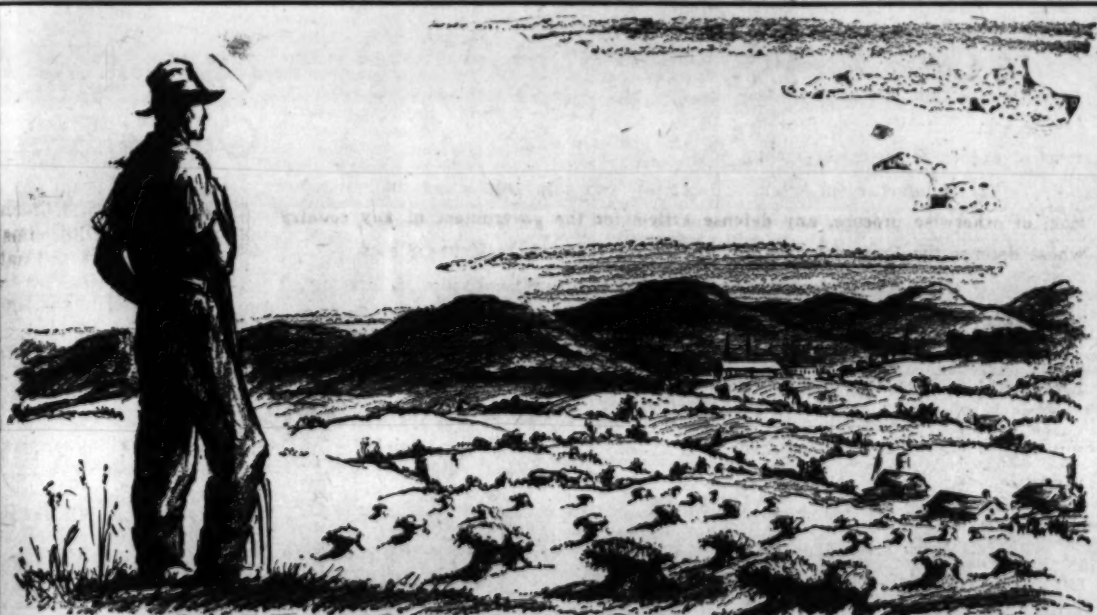
Complete on One Record

K-261 75c

Available All Record Shops

KEYNOTE RECORDINGS Inc.

133 West 44th Street, N. Y. C.



Rich LAND, Poor LAND

"AMERICA IS THE RICHEST COUNTRY IN THE WORLD. YET WE ARE A NATION OF POOR PEOPLE."

THE United States is a land of "all-out" contrasts. Death Valley: baking hot. North woods: zero cold. Rockies into the sky. Grand Canyon scooping a mile into the ground. A handful of men on the upper crust making millions, even billions. 65,000,000 citizens spending 7c a meal because they don't earn more!

Government surveys and private research agencies like Brookings Institution prove that 19,000,000 American families earn an average of \$16 a week when the productive capacity of America makes possible a weekly income of \$50.00 or more! Such contrasts are the result of unjust distribution of our national income, the in-

evitable cancerous sore on an economic system that uses its productive machinery and resources for the profits of a few rather than the welfare of the many.

Such contrasts will be reduced by OUR PLAN FOR PLENTY which is aimed at wiping out America's unjust distribution of income. This Plan, soon to be introduced into Congress, calls for a government guarantee of a minimum yearly income for every American family, a vast Public Works and Service program to absorb the unemployed, a sound system of old age pensions, the 30-hour week and a democratic youth training program.

Copies of the pamphlet describing The Plan For Plenty can be had for 7c to cover costs and postage. Serious efforts to work for the passage of this plan into law can best be exerted through the



INTERNATIONAL WORKERS ORDER
Write to 80 Fifth Avenue for Information on Insured or Social Membership
NO. 6 IN A SERIES ON WHY AMERICA NEEDS

OUR PLAN for PLENTY

SEE! "A PEACE OF OUR MIND" (Second Edition)
Presented by American Youth Theatre — Aug. 1940 Office Staff
SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 2nd, 9:30 P.M. — 133 West 44th Street

HAVE YOU READ H. R. 1776? — IT WILL AMAZE YOU; WAR-DICTATOR BILL PRODUCT OF 'AID-TO-BRITAIN'

Have you read the amazing war-powers Bill, H.R. 1776? You will be startled.

It is a Bill for dictatorship and world-wide war. Yet this unprecedented Bill, which will destroy American democracy and send American boys to battle, is the direct outgrowth of the so-called "aid-to-Britain" policy.

All the time, the "aid-to-Britain" phrase was a cloak for the preparation of the War-Powers dictator Bill. Both Roosevelt and Willkie collaborated in this trick. So did the Congress. So did the whole raft of propagandists who soothed the nation with deceitful talk that they merely wanted "aid-to-Britain" in order to "keep America at peace." Actually, this was a plot to plunge the United States into the war in every corner of the globe in a grabbing of empire.

Text of the Bill

A BILL to further promote the defense of the United States, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this act may be cited as "an act to promote the defense of the United States."

SEC. 2. As used in this act—

(A) The term "defense article" means:

- (1) Any weapon, munition, aircraft, vessel, or boat;
- (2) Any machinery, facility, tool, material, or supply necessary for the manufacture, production, processing, repair, servicing, or operation of any article described in this subsection;
- (3) Any component material or part of or equipment for any article described in this subsection;
- (4) Any other commodity or article for defense. Such term "defense article" includes any article described in this subsection; manufactured or procured pursuant to Section 3; or to which the United States or any foreign government has or hereafter acquires title, possession, or control.

(B) The term "defense information" means any plan, specification, design, prototype, or information pertaining to any defense article.

SEC. 3 (A) Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the President may, from time to time, when he deems it in the interest of national defense, authorize the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, or the head of any other department or agency of the government:

- (1) To manufacture in arsenals, factories, and shipyards under their jurisdiction, or otherwise procure, any defense article for the government of any country whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of the United States.
- (2) To sell, transfer, exchange, lease, lend or otherwise dispose of, to any such government any defense article.
- (3) To test, inspect, prove, repair, outfit, recondition, or otherwise to place in good working order any defense article for any such government.
- (4) To communicate to any such government any defense information, pertaining to any defense article furnished to such government under paragraph (2) of this subsection.
- (5) To release for export any defense article to any such government.

(B) The terms and conditions upon which any such foreign government receives any aid authorized under subsection (A) shall be those which the President deems satisfactory, and the benefit to the United States may be payment or repayment in kind or property, or any other direct or indirect benefit which the President deems satisfactory.

SEC. 4. All contracts or agreements made for the disposition of any defense article or defense information pursuant to Section 3 shall contain a clause by which the foreign government undertakes that it will not, without the consent of the President, transfer title to or possession of such defense articles or defense information by gift, sale, or otherwise, or permit its use by anyone not an officer, employee, or agent of such foreign government.

SEC. 5. The Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, or the head of any other department or agency of the government involved shall, when any such defense article or defense information is exported, immediately inform the department or agency designated by the President to administer Section 6 of the Act of July 2, 1940 (54 stat. 714), of the quantities, character, value, terms of disposition, and destination of the article and information so exported.

SEC. 6 (A). There is hereby authorized to be appropriated from time to time, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such amounts as may be necessary to carry out the provisions and accomplish the purposes of this act.

(B) All money and all property which is converted into money received under Section 3 from any government shall, with the approval of the Director of the Budget, revert to the respective appropriation or appropriations out of which funds were expended with respect to the defense article or defense information for which such consideration is received, and shall be available for expenditure for the purpose for which such expended funds were appropriated by law, during the fiscal year in which such funds are received and the ensuing fiscal year.

SEC. 7. The Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the head of the department or agency shall in all contracts or agreements for the disposition of any defense article or defense information fully protect the rights of all citizens of the United States who have patent rights in and to any such article or information which is hereby authorized to be disposed of and the payments collected for royalties on such patents shall be paid to the owners and holders of such patents.

SEC. 8. The Secretaries of War and of the Navy, are hereby authorized to purchase or otherwise acquire arms, ammunition, and implements of war produced within the jurisdiction of any country to which Section 3 is applicable, whenever the President deems such purchase or acquisition to be necessary in the interest of the defense of the United States.

SEC. 9. The President may, from time to time, promulgate such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper to carry out any of the provisions of this act; and he may exercise any power or authority conferred on him by this act through such department, agency, or officer as he shall direct.

To defeat the war plot of H.R. 1776, America must also defeat the whole ruinous policy of "aid-to-Britain."

Aid-to-Britain leads America to disaster and dictatorship. Instead of keeping America out of the war, it has brought the nation to the edge of the abyss in little more than a year. It has already placed America in the war; H.R. 1776 will complete the job. No tricky amendments or "compromises" can alter the menace of the Bill in any way.

With the shocking example of the War-Powers Bill before them, the American people can see with their own eyes what the deceptions of the "aid-to-Britain" policy have led to. The safety of America demands a reversal of these policies. It demands that the people proclaim to Washington: "Get out and stay out of the War!"

What H.R. 1776 Means to You

The following analysis of H.R. 1776, section by section, reveals the plot to place the United States squarely in the war all over the world.

SEC. 2. Sub-Sec. 2—The word "facility" here has been adjudged to mean that the President will be empowered to send AN ARMY or armed troops to any part of the world, at any time he chooses, for any purpose he decides. Since the Bill provides that the President can provide "facilities" for the "operation of any article" described in this subsection. Experts agree that this can mean MEN.

SEC. 2. Sub-Sec. 4—Under this sub-section, there is literally not a single object, manufactured or otherwise, over which Roosevelt does not get complete power to grant as a gift to any nation, anywhere, for any purpose which Roosevelt alone may decide, whenever he sees fit, and in any quantity he chooses.

SEC. 3 (A)—The first words in this section are startling—"notwithstanding the provisions of any other law." With one blow, therefore, all previous existing legislation for the protection of Labor and the nation is swept aside, including all wage-hour and collective bargaining guarantees.

This also circumvents all existing legislation designed to keep America from repeating the 1917 folly; the Johnson Act and the remains of the Neutrality Act.

Further, under this provision, the President is empowered to order the manufacture of practically any article whatsoever, and order that the Wagner Act and all similar labor legislation be disregarded in their manufacture if he deems it proper at any time, to be decided by himself alone.

SEC. 3. Sub-Sec. 1—Under this, the President is empowered to send, sell, or grant any articles not only to Britain but to any government in the world which Roosevelt chooses, in any amount he desires.

Thus, the Bill aims to make the President the arbiter of the fate of governments and nations throughout the world, with the power to add or subtract from the aid, money, munitions, or men which he decided to offer at any time.

By thus permitting the President single-handed to make the U. S. the ally, semi-ally, or threat against any nation in the world, the Bill allows the President to spread the war at will anywhere in the world.

The President could exert pressure to place neutral nations into the war. "If the President thought that by promising supplies to a nation not at war he could persuade that nation to enter the war, he would undoubtedly and properly send supplies to that nation—Turkey, for example."—Mark Sullivan, Herald-Tribune, Jan. 28.

Through this section, the President could also threaten the peace and neutrality of the Latin American countries, and force them into the war. Similarly, the President could manipulate the fight of China for independence to suit the interests of Wall Street.

Commenting on this, the U. S. News (Jan. 24) declares accurately: "Lend-lease Bill not only provides machinery for aiding Britain. It provides machinery for CONTINUING WAR if Britain should be conquered, for supplying British forces in Africa, in Australia, in the Malay States, and Dutch forces in the East Indies, for receiving and supporting and supplying the British fleet in American bases. In a word, the President's plan provides practical machinery for merging British and American interests."

For merging, that is to say, the British empire with Wall Street, with the latter becoming the "boss" throughout the world.

SEC. 3. Sub-Sec. 3—This empowers the President to welcome the British Navy, or any other instrumentality of defense, in U. S. harbors, to repair such Navies, and to "place in good working order" by the addition of crews, if necessary, according to expert opinion. This section brings the war directly into the harbors of the United States.

SEC. 3 (B)—This allows the President to be the sole judge of the conditions and terms under which any Government in the world at any time and for any reason shall be granted munitions, money, ships, or perhaps, men.

SEC. 6 (A)—This provides that the American people shall pay the heaviest taxes in the history of the nation to provide the billions of dollars necessary to pay for the munitions, etc., which other governments will get.

By this provision, the President himself becomes the buyer of Wall Street's munitions, instead of the other nation's being the buyers. This acts as a guarantee for Wall Street's profits, and makes the American people foot the bill, instead of letting the munition manufacturers wait for payments from foreign governments as in 1917.

"It is a responsibility for the duration of the war. It is actually a responsibility for the conduct of the war."—Mark Sullivan, Herald-Tribune (Jan. 28).

SEC. 7—This provision carefully protects the profits and investments of corporations and individuals holding valuable patents. It is the only exemption from the sweeping provisions of Sec. 3 (A).

SEC. 8—This permits the President to wield enormous power over the import-export trade of any countries over which the President wishes to exert pressure in the interest of spreading the war. He could promise to buy in any amount he decided, on any terms he decided, at any time he chose, in order to influence the war policy of governments not yet in the war.

SEC. 9—This is the notorious "blank check" provision which gives the President any powers not yet granted in the preceding provisions. It permits the President to delegate to any other individual he may choose the enormous war powers granted in the rest of the Bill.



By ELLIS

People Oppose War Power Bill, Letters Show

(Continued from Page 1)

approximately between two and three to one against the bill.

Aides at the offices of Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York say that letters on the bill have been coming in at the rate of "several hundred a day," and that the "preponderance" is against the bill.

They add by way of apology that opponents of bills usually do more letter-writing than supporters, but the fact remains that the mail of one of President Roosevelt's key men in the Senate shows a strong trend against the bill.

The letters to Congress show that there is a powerful public opinion against the lend-lease bill. They also reveal some of the weak points of this, as yet, unorganized sentiment.

The mail that has been coming in has been large in volume, but it has not been record-breaking on the whole. It is still smaller than the protest mail received against the conscription bill.

A sampling of letters on both sides of the fence would indicate that middle-class people have for the most part been the first to assert themselves by writing to Congress.

In many cases trade union groups

have sent resolutions to their Congressmen, but the expression of progressive and labor opposition to the bill does not appear to have been adequate to date as compared to conservative and middle-class opposition.

Although the pro-Roosevelt forces have made a rather weak showing so far, they seem to have had better organization. There are more post cards and form letters coming in for the bill than against it.

Organized efforts by the William Allen White Committee and other aid-to-Britain groups have gone to the point in some cases of deliberately inflating mail for Congressmen who are anxious to build up a record of public support for the bill in their communities which does not exist.

A letter sent by the head of a chapter of the William Allen White Committee to a prominent New York Congressman which was seen by this correspondent read:

"This chapter could very easily undertake the dispatch of several thousand letters and telegrams to you."

The unorganized character of the opposition to the bill is indicated by the fact that many letter writers who oppose the lend-lease bill have written to Senators and Congress-

men of a like mind, rather than to their own Congressmen or to the appropriate House and Senate Committees.

Exceptions to the general trend of mail against the bill are claimed by the offices of Senator Walter F. George, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and Rep. Sol Bloom, Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

George's office says the mail has been coming in about "fifty-fifty" and Bloom's secretary claims that his mail is "overwhelmingly" for the bill.

It is difficult to check on the accuracy of these claims, but it is possible that a neglect by the largely unorganized opponents of the bill to write where it will do the most good is one of the factors involved.

Senator Robert Taft, Ohio Republican, has been getting 300 to 400 letters a day, and his office states that the average is around 20 to 1 against the bill.

An even higher proportion against the bill is claimed by aides of Senator Arthur Vandenberg, Michigan Republican, who says that the Senator's mail has been "very heavy" and has been running more than 95 per cent against the bill. Republican Rudolph G. Tenero-

vics, Michigan, who represents Detroit's industrial suburb of Hamtramck, says that he has received a total of about 150 letters so far with approximately 20 for the bill and the rest against it.

Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas, Republican, has gotten about 2,500 letters on the bill so far, mostly from his own state. His office reports that about 95 per cent have been against the bill.

Although Senator Frederick Van Nuys, Indiana Democrat, is expected to vote for the bill, the trend of the mail from his state, as throughout the entire Middle-West, has been on the whole strongly against the bill.

Van Nuys' office says that when the bill was first proposed the letters were about 95 per cent against the bill, and that the trend is still against the bill but at a considerably reduced margin in the last few days.

Senators who have been active in opposing the lend-lease bill have in most cases shown a corresponding increase in the air mail.

This is true of the mail of Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Montana Democrat, which has reached what is probably a record high of 75,000 letters during the last few weeks. Wheeler says that these letters run

more than 95 per cent against the lend-lease bill and the President's entire war program.

The mail of Senator Edwin C. Johnson, Colorado Democrat, showed 71 against the bill and 7 for it in a typical day's sampling. A similar sampling of the mail of Senator D. Worth Clark, Idaho Democrat, showed 53 for the bill and four against.

Several West Coast Congressmen and Senators reported strong sentiment against the President's drastic war measure.

Senator Hiram C. Johnson, California Republican, has been receiving letters at the rate of 500 to 1,000 a day, and they have been running about 10 to 1 against the bill.

Representative Lee Geyer, California Democrat, wrote to his constituents criticizing the President's proposal and asked for comments.

The result has been a particularly heavy mail of 150-200 letters daily of which more than 95 per cent have been against the bill.

Representative John Coffee, Washington Democrat, has received almost 1,000 letters on the bill so far, with the daily average going between 8 and 10 to 1 in opposition to the bill.

Daily Worker

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY BY THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS CO., INC., 50 East 13th St., New York, N. Y.
 President—Louis F. Ruden
 Vice-President—Howard C. Boldt
 Secretary-Treasurer—Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.
 Telephone: ALgonquin 4-7904
 Cable Address: "Daily Worker," New York, N. Y.
 Washington Bureau, Room 204, National Press Building, 14th and F Sts., Washington, D. C. Telephone: National 7910.

RATES

	(Except Manhattan, Bronx, Canada and Foreign)	3 months	6 months	1 year
DAILY and SUNDAY WORKER	\$1.75	\$3.25	\$12.00
DAILY WORKER	3.00	5.75	10.00
SUNDAY WORKER75	1.25	2.00
DAILY and SUNDAY WORKER	\$4.25	\$8.25	\$15.00
DAILY WORKER	3.25	6.50	12.00
SUNDAY WORKER	1.00	1.75	3.00

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1941

What's Behind the War-Mongering in Albany?

Following the lead of the Roosevelt Administration, Governor Lehman has presented a "cannon not butter" budget to the people of New York.

The very fact that Republican and Democratic leaders are jubilant over it demonstrates that both major parties are united for junking the social demands of the people in favor of a state war-hunger program.

At a time when the costs of living are soaring and when the fake "defense" program is sending living standards downward, the Governor proposes a drastic \$7,000,000 slash in relief. The requests of heads of the various state departments were ruthlessly cut by \$75,000,000 and the destructive curtailment of state aid to education was continued by two per cent, while the Rapp-Coudert Committee is encouraged by the Governor's war-mongering to propose other slashes.

On the other hand, the rich are to be saved \$21,000,000 by the proposed reduction of emergency income tax in the upper brackets; and \$4,000,000 is to be handed over to the profiteers in connection with phony "defense" activities.

If anyone wants to know what's behind the Dunnigan and Hampton-Devaney bills to deprive the Communist Party of its ballot rights, here is the answer. If anyone wants to know what's behind the Coughlin bill to hamstring the trade unions in New York, here is the answer. Invariably, attacks upon the Communists and upon the unions are the prelude and accompaniment to outright robbery of the people's breadbaskets.

But the people, who have the final say, are yet to be heard from. Already, the state CIO has brought forward a progressive program for labor and social needs around which the people can rally. It is only through the independent political action of the workers and the general public that this war-economy budget can be defeated. Protests should begin now and the people should prepare to make their voices heard at the public hearing on the budget in Albany on Feb. 12.

Red-Baiting—Last Refuge of Incompetents

A person discharged for incompetency by the New York City Department of Welfare sets up the cry of "red." Immediately, Commissioner of Welfare Hodson drops his other duties to ask for a red-hunt. Commissioner of Investigation Herlands turns from other matters to start "the witch-burning" off with a bang.

Such an exhibition of spinelessness on the part of public officials does not reflect well on the conduct of affairs in the City of New York.

The incompetent was found to be unfit for her job by a committee of three, among whom was a Catholic priest. And yet, the mere shout of "red" for such a person causes the machinery of the city government to be diverted into an "investigation" of a union to which the incompetent was admittedly hostile.

It is to a travesty of this character that the red-baiting barrage has now led. Any incompetent, no matter how sloppy or indifferent in his or her work, will be able to hold a bludgeon over the heads of cowardly public officials. Just let a howl of "red" be uttered against the competent members of the working force or at a union among those employees, and the whole machinery of public service will come to a halt.

Suppose there were Communists in the Department of Welfare. What heinous offense is that? The Jeffersonians were hounded and hunted in like manner, and driven from jobs in the public service by the "rule of the rich" outfit in the 1790's. The Abolitionists were followed by blood hounds and treated by public officials as outcasts. They both stood for progress—as the Communists do today—and that was the cause for their persecution.

But the treatment which they were accorded is now set down in history as a flagrant violation of democratic rights. In 1941 it is high time that the vociferous talk about "democracy" on the part of men in public office be carried out in real life.

As patriotism has long been the last refuge of the scoundrel, so red-baiting has now become the last haven of incompetents.

Apparently it is also the final refuge of spineless officials.

Union labor can keep a sharp eye on these proceedings. The moral from them is being driven home increasingly: That the hue and cry about "reds" is in reality designed to undermine the labor organizations as a whole.

Carrying on the Drive Against Union List Seizure

The prospect of a big drive against the seizure of union membership lists, is to be seen in developments of the past few days. These include the pledges of support given to the Teachers Union by more than 100 AFL and CIO unions, the militant meeting of the teachers on Tuesday evening, and the introduction at Albany by ALP Assemblyman Zimmer of a bill prohibiting any legislative groups from seizing union rolls as the Rapp-Coudert Committee has done.

Undoubtedly the most important immediate step in this drive is to defend the teachers from any discrimination at the hands of the Rapp-Coudert Committee in its drive to weaken the union and break down educational appropriations. An appeal for such discrimination can be seen in an editorial in the World-Telegram calling for further attacks upon the union.

To prevent discrimination against the teachers would be one of the strongest ways of stopping any repetition of the Rapp-Coudert union-busting tactics against other unions.

With this fight against discrimination, should go widespread support for the Zimmer bill.

For years the labor movement has battled against the attempt of open-shoppers to get hold of union membership lists in order to turn them into blacklists. The labor movement must rally its strength now that government agencies are taking up the anti-union work which the open-shoppers by themselves were never able to accomplish.

Why They Fear to Hear the People

When even the Gallup Poll, with its evident bias for the president's war program, finds widespread sentiment against the War Powers Bill, one gets an inkling of the tremendous opposition that actually exists.

Dr. Gallup says that preliminary returns on the question "should Congress pass the bill," showed 54 per cent in favor; 34 per cent opposed and 12 per cent undecided. Furthermore, it is stated that the rural districts where the stay-out-of-war sentiment is well known, have yet to be heard from and "may greatly alter the percentages."

In these figures—which undoubtedly underestimate the extent of the opposition to the H.R. 1776—can be found the reason why only invited "witnesses" are called to testify. It is apparent that the leaders of Congress fear to hear how the people really feel about this bill to plunge the country still deeper in the war.

The job now is to help the people make their voices heard. One way is to insist that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, headed by Senator Walter P. George, hear the representatives of organizations like the American Peace Mobilization, the American Youth Congress, the National Negro Congress and the Communist Party, which have fought, unsuccessfully so far, to break through the gag rule.

An Important Admission by the Times

Ever since the outbreak of the war, The New York Times has been trying to convince its readers that the Soviet Union is not neutral but is a "partner" of Nazi Germany.

But an article in last Sunday's Times (January 26) contained an admission which is revealing and which comes closer to the truth than anything that has appeared on the editorial page of that paper.

The article, by Harold Callender, said in part:

"Russia may claim to be more neutral than America, for she gives far less than 'all-out' aid to Germany and her distrust is directed at both major belligerents."

Mr. Callender might have added that the Soviet Union seeks the same normal trade relations with all countries that she has with Germany—the real and unanswerable proof of her neutrality in this imperialist war.

Moreover, where the United States seeks to continue and widen the scope of the war, the Soviet Union uses her neutral position to limit the extent of the war and to work for peace.

The peace policy of the Soviet Union should make the American people think deeply. It should make them see the need for demanding that the government break its imperialist military alliance with Great Britain, and take a truly neutral position alongside the powerful Soviet Union. This is the only way to keep the country at peace.



Nature Revives a Dejected Fair Site: A White mantle of snow returns some of the spirit of beauty to what was last year's proud "World of Tomorrow," the New York World's Fair. As seen from the air yesterday, Winter had repainted some of the exhibit buildings and softened down the marks and scars of demolition.

'Anti-Sabotage' Bills Scored as Anti-Labor

Two American Federation of Labor officials are on the committee of four which scored the proposed five "anti-sabotage" bills Monday as in reality measures to injure union labor. This is of more than passing interest. The Congress of Industrial Organizations had officially branded these proposals of the Department of Justice as anti-labor, some time ago.

Under one of these measures, the committee of four says, it will be possible to affect the arrest, conviction, heavy fining and imprisonment for ten years of a union member who, in a strike, "peaceably walks out of a plant producing airplanes under contract with the United States Army."

Union officials can also be penalized in like manner as "conspirators" for calling a strike, under this proposed act. Under another of these proposals, an employer would be permitted to seize, search and arrest an employee without warrant or any other legal procedure. What Hitlerite power this would give to an anti-union employer can be seen at a glance.

Such provisions in these bills—now being pushed by the Department of Justice in the various state legislatures and in Congress—

furnish a good measure of their thoroughly anti-labor character. They present a grave peril to the unions in all sections of the country.

Many state legislatures are now in session—or are about to convene—and these bills will be before them for passage. It is incumbent upon AFL and CIO unions alike to be on their toes in seeing to it that these bills are defeated.

In this connection, labor will do well to understand that these "anti-sabotage" bills are brought forward against the unions only after the ground has been laid through the unconscionable persecution of the Communists. The battle for the civil rights of the Communists is a struggle for the protection of all labor. To the extent that labor fails to grasp that, will it be weakened in the fight for its union rights and liberties.

Nor will labor be strong in this battle if it ties itself to an administration which pushes these strikebreaking bills on the one hand, and seeks to persuade labor "to surrender its rights voluntarily" on the other hand. Both maneuvers imperil the lives of the unions. They both have to be vigorously opposed.

Experts In Spell 'Rape' Case Uphold Defense; Say 'Injuries' Not Due to Force

(Continued from Page 1)

tained since Dec. 11 as Mrs. Strubling's physician, Friedman recalled the internal "injuries" Zeiler said Mrs. Strubling had received. He then asked Dr. Strayer if these same injuries might be caused by "voluntary intercourse."

State's attorney Willis objected on the ground that the question was based on "supposition." The jury was ordered from the room by Judge Foster while the opposing lawyers battled over the point.

"Our whole defense," Friedman said, "is that the intercourse between these two was voluntary. I think we should be allowed to offer evidence that it was." He reminded Judge Foster that Mrs. Strubling's "injuries" had been described in the utmost detail by Dr. Zeiler on the witness stand and furthermore that the prosecution would have ample opportunity to cross-examine the witnesses he was now attempting to question.

PERMITS 3 QUESTIONS
 Judge Foster ruled out this question. He then required Friedman to submit all of his questions in advance to the witness in the absence of the jury and Judge Foster ruled upon them as they were asked. After asking the 24 questions, Judge Foster allowed three to stand. Friedman noted exceptions to the rejection of each of the 21 and an additional general exception to the whole procedure of restricting drastically the expert testimony.

Of the three questions left, one was utterly meaningless when left alone. It read: "What is an abrasion and how are they caused?" One question which was excluded related to a standard medical text book on obstetrics, Dr. J. Clifton Edgar's "The Practice of Obstetrics." The judge had allowed Dr. Strayer to assert that she was familiar with the text. Friedman then asked her if she remembered a section which read "the best authorities agree that a mature woman cannot be raped by a single man, unassisted." Judge Foster excluded her answer. The questions which the Judge

allowed to stand were general in nature, but were sufficiently clear to permit Friedman to win the important assertion from all four doctors that a voluntary intercourse may have caused the alleged injuries.

EXPERTS UPHOLD DEFENSE

The most important question left, and which Friedman was permitted to read to the witnesses after Willis quarreled over the precise wording, contained an exact description of Mrs. Strubling and one of Spell. Friedman asked: "If a woman who had been married seven years, weighing 120 pounds, and a man weighing 160 pounds had relations and these relations resulted in injuries to (there a detailed list of the internal injuries allegedly suffered was inserted) in your opinion would that have indicated that the woman had been the victim of a forcible attack?"

The doctor's answer was a firm "No." Dr. Strayer was followed to the stand by Dr. Olga Little, resident gynecologist at Bradley Home, a Bridgeport hospital; by Dr. Joseph Howard, graduate of Georgetown University Medical School and of two years of specialized study in Europe and who is now attending obstetrics at St. Vincent's Hospital here, and by Dr. Daniel P. Griffin, for 17 years a prominent psychiatrist. All answered the identical question in the negative.

As each testified Friedman noted for the court's record that he had intended to ask all of them the 21 questions that Judge Foster ruled out for Dr. Strayer and upon the Judge's ruling that his objections would stand in all cases, Friedman asked that his exceptions be noted as if the questions had been asked and objected to individually.

CASTS DOUBT ON STORY

In addition to the testimony that the injuries might have resulted from purely voluntary intercourse, Dr. Griffin, the psychiatrist, offered other testimony which damaged Mrs. Strubling's hesitant, sobbing and forgetful account of what happened on the night of Dec. 10. Dr. Griffin said that if Mrs. Strubling had had an experience which terrified her as much as she claimed it did, it might have produced two reactions: She would have had the important events fixed even more clearly upon her memory than is normal or she would have suffered a temporary amnesia which would have left her mentally blank about the night's occurrences. Mrs. Strubling, her testimony showed, suffered neither of these reactions. She remembered some things clearly, while many important events she admitted she could not recall or was "confused about."

ANTI-NEGRO VENOM

A snarling attempt to raise an anti-Negro hysteria against Spell was made by State's Attorney Willis when he tried to break down Dr. Strayer's assertion that she saw no evidence of "resistance" to Spell in the testimony. Willis asked if a white woman might "cease to resist" after "come big Negro's hands gouged into her throat and choked her until the breath went out of her." Willis intoned the words in a thundering monotone, lingering on each one for the utmost effect, but it did not shake the woman doctor's resolution that she would require more proof of "resistance" than the evidence showed.

The first witness to testify today was Greenwich Police Sergeant John J. Teuffel, who conducted the original investigation when Spell was arrested. He testified that he went to the Strubling home to look for a "ransom note" which Mrs. Strubling testified she wrote and either tore to bits and left in the waste basket in the living room or upon the desk in that room. Teuffel said he was never able to find any note.

The defense rested its case at the conclusion of the day's testimony. Arguments to the jury will be made tomorrow, first by the prosecution and then by the defense with an hour and a half allowed to the opening argument on both sides. Judge Foster said he would charge the jury Friday morning and the case will probably reach the jury that afternoon.

Point of Order

By ALAN MAX

WAITING FOR DR. WALLOP

CONGRESS was in session. Not a sound broke the deep silence which engulfed the House as the Members sat in their seats with eyes closed. The Speaker of the House looked down at the bill before him. It was numbered H. R. Jan. 14, 1741—a number which everyone had declared was a remarkable coincidence since that was the date of the birth of the great Benedict Arnold.

The title of the bill was as follows: "A Bill to Preserve the Peace of the United States By Giving the Librarian of Congress the Power to Lend, Lease or Otherwise Dispose of Any of Our Books to Any Foreign Government, Provided That At Least One Division of U. S. Troops Accompanies Each Book to Insure That the People of Said Foreign Countries Shall Not Skip Any of the Pages of Said Books."

The bill was ready and the members of the House were all in their seats. But naturally nothing could be done until they had heard from Dr. Wallop, director of the Wallop Poll of Public Opinion. Just at that moment the special phone on the Speaker's desk rang. The members of the House opened their eyes and sat up attentively as the Speaker picked up the receiver and listened. Then he addressed the House.

"Dr. Wallop informs me that according to a poll taken several months ago, the American people were overwhelmingly in favor of reading books. Although the present bill, H. R. Jan. 14, 1741, had not been drawn up at that time, Dr. Wallop feels that if the same question were placed today, the answer would be approximately the same, and he concludes therefore that it is time to open debate on H. R. Jan. 14, 1741."

With that, the Clerk of the House began reading the bill aloud. Meanwhile, the page boys began delivering huge quantities of mail to each Congressman but naturally they did not open the envelopes since Dr. Wallop had not yet taken a poll on whether Congressmen should read their mail from back home. When the Clerk finished reading the bill, one Congressman rose and inquired how much time had been allotted for debate. The question hit the Speaker without warning. He looked blank for a few moments and then, recovering himself, put through a call to Dr. Wallop.

"Dr. Wallop informs me," he then told the House as the piles of letters began to reach the knees of the Congressmen, "that only last Monday he took a poll on the following question: 'If we could best stay out of war by going in, would you be in favor of going in provided that we stayed out and did you vote yes or no on this same question a year ago?' Dr. Wallop says that the results on this poll were absolutely startling, showing an increase of 15 per cent in those who were not at home when the Wallop Poll took place. From this Dr. Wallop draws the conclusion that the people want H. R. Jan. 14, 1741, passed in a hurry and he believes that 15 minutes debate would be just about right."

Whereupon, the Speaker called upon Rep. Pollax, author of H. R. Jan. 14, 1741, to present the arguments for and against the bill. But Rep. Pollax did not rise to his feet. In fact, he was nowhere to be seen. For the surprising tide of letters, which was particularly high around his seat, had already risen above his head and all that could be heard was the desperate "gulp gulp" of a drowning man.

Being a man of action, the Speaker took a swan-dive into the sea of letters and with the help of other Congressmen, rescued the drowning Rep. Pollax. By this time, the rest of the members became aware of the danger to themselves and hastily began opening and reading their mail, which, to their surprise, was about 100 to 1 against the bill.

"Can Dr. Wallop have been deceiving us?" they asked one another innocently, and they proceeded to kill the bill if for no other purpose than to keep themselves from being drowned.

A poor farmer in Carver, Massachusetts, expecting a \$15 soil conservation check from the government, received by some error a million dollars too much. The government must have thought he was Henry Ford.

Demagogue that he is, Martin Dies ended up his radio speech the other night with a reference to "the tears of the women." If I were to be caught crying, it would be because Texas is represented in Congress by men like Martin Dies. A. A.

Reply of the House Foreign Affairs Committee to the organizations which want to appear to speak against the war powers bill: "Yours not to testify—yours but to do and die."

How about an Open Door policy at Senate hearings on H. R. 1776?

Lord Halifax says that Britain's war aim is to win the war. We thought that was Hitler's war aim.

Letters From Our Readers

Pledges New Readers For the 'Daily'

Editor, Daily Worker:

The only Marxian reply to the fascist suppression of the London Daily Worker is a bigger American Daily Worker.

And I pledge personally five new readers in the next three months. You'll hear from me.

A STUDENT, University of Illinois.

Rajni Patel, Fighter for Indian Independence Jailed

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I have just learned of the arrest of Rajni Patel. Upon returning to his home in India, he was met at the steamer by British police and was immediately confined to Nasik Road Prison.

This vicious act deeply affects his friends here in America and throughout the world. While visiting the United States in 1939 Rajni spoke ardently and sincerely in defense of democracy everywhere and stressed the need for full Indian independence.

There can be no justification for this act. It merely denotes the government's fear that the people within the British Empire might too readily believe in Rajni's kind of democracy which stresses liberation for all oppressed people and the government's "democracy" which demands participation in a senseless war for the revision of colonies and empires.

But even the combined forces of imperialist governments will not be able to still the voices of the prophets throughout the world who see through this war, for what it is, a sham battle for democracy. That is why the voice of the people will demand that Rajni Patel be released from jail immediately.

CHANGE THE WORLD



Little Nicky Wants to Know
Who Makes the Bombs and
Kills All the Good People

By MIKE GOLD

AN American college president has recently advised parents to avoid discussing the war before their small children. She says that all such talk implants nervous tendencies. The child grows morbidly obsessed with the problem of death and destruction, develops fears that the parents will be bombed out of existence, and in general, learns too suddenly the full lesson of human evil before it has had a chance to be fortified with some knowledge of human good. Talk of war shakes a child's sense of security, and insecurity is the worst mental handicap you can inflict on a child.

I agree with this educator, yet how can one carry such advice into practice? Overnight, America has come to look like a nation at war. You would have to throw out your radio, and stop all newspapers and magazines from coming into the house. They are saturated with war.

My four-year-old Nicky commenced to talk late, only a year ago. Among the first words he learned was the terrible one, Bomb. "What's a Bomb? What's a submarine? What's an army? What's a war?" These are his daily questions inspired by the radio, the pictures in all the press, and the talk of his little friends. You would have to remove your child to a desert island to spare him from the great obsession that is sweeping America. And all our desert islands have been bought up by wealthy European and American "refugees" and turned into luxury hideouts for the duration. I just can't afford a desert island for Nicky, so he will have to grow up like the majority of kids and be frightened by war.

I can only do my small share to see that America isn't betrayed into this war, but will cooperate with the Soviet Union in an attempt to check the war and save the millions of European and Asiatic kids from the reality that is worse than talk—the nightly bombings, the life in underground shelters, the murder of fathers and mothers, the shriek and roar of a hostile sky crowded with killer-planes—all the scenery of capitalism conducting its business as usual.

Beyond that organized anti-war effort, there is little a parent can do nowadays to keep the consciousness of war out of the minds of his children. All one can do is to try to explain war as truthfully as possible. It is the irrationalism of war that horrifies the child as much as it does any thoughtful adult. Perhaps more so, for children have, in many ways, a purer and stronger feeling for justice than the more disillusioned adults.

Nicky looked at the album of pictures in the paper, showing the daily and familiar quota of ripped, disemboweled, and ravaged houses in an English city.

"Who broke those houses?" he asked, again, for he likes to ask for the same information, over and over, unto boredom.

"The aeroplanes," I said.

"How?"

"They threw down bombs, and the bombs exploded."

"Why did they throw the bombs?"

"Because it is a war."

"Who makes war?"

"The bad people."

"Why?"

"Because they want lots of money."

"Why do they want lots of money?"

"Because they are bad people."

"I see. But who makes aeroplanes?"

"The workers."

"Who makes the bombs?"

"The workers."

"Are the workers good people or bad people?"

"They are good people."

"I see."

So again Nicky says he sees, and goes off to play with his rubber ball, his toy auto, his hammer and saw, and he runs, and whines, and falls, and breaks windows, and yells like an Indian, and gets smeary with mud, and thinks funny thoughts in his funny little mind, that grows like a seed in its own magic darkness, hidden from the eyes of the adult world.

What does he make of it all? I really don't know, but one day I caught a glimpse. He was studying those familiar pictures again, those ruined houses of decent and peaceful people that have become almost symbolic of what happens to the home under this moralistic and Christian capitalism.

His face grew sad, and there were tears in his eyes.

"Why do they kill all the good people?" he asked.

It hurt me to suddenly know that the tragedy of our world had begun to enter the mind of the boy who was just being born into the mental world of mankind.

"No, Nicky, don't worry, they can't kill all the good people," I said.

"The good people are going to drive out the bad people soon, and stop war forever. And you will help, won't you?"

Memories of a Rebel Girl

Mother Bloor Tells
Of Friends, Books
And Authors

We have received such favorable response, on the publication of a section from Mother Bloor's "We Are Many," in a recent issue of the Sunday Worker, that we publish today additional excerpts from this remarkable autobiography of a class fighter. Editor's Note.

By Ella Reeve Bloor

Soon after meeting Walt Whitman I met the great preacher Henry Ward Beecher, whom my father, then a member of a lecture committee of the YMCA, brought to Bridgeport. Beecher, brother of Harriet Beecher Stowe who wrote "Uncle Tom's Cabin," had been a leader in the anti-slavery struggle before the Civil War and had remained a leader in all progressive movements of the time. At that time Henry Ward Beecher was in the midst of a lawsuit brought against him in 1875 by a man named Tilton, a former friend who accused him of intimacy with his wife. It was a tremendous scandal, and everyone took sides. Old-time friends of Henry Ward Beecher fought for him valiantly. Those who did not know him, especially in such small towns as ours, were violently against him. So it took courage on the part of my father to bring him to the Bridgeport YMCA.

I was allowed to go to his lecture, although I was so young. I have no clear memory of his words, but I can remember how impressed I was by his magnetic personality, his distinguished bearing, his fresh healthy color and white hair and his ringing voice.

At our house after the lecture, I remember asking him whether he prepared his lectures beforehand, and if he wrote them out.

Drew Inspiration From Audience

"No, my child," he told me. "I sometimes have no idea at all what I am going to say until I look over my audience, and then I draw my inspiration from them. Other times I prepare a lecture in my mind beforehand, carefully working out points one, two and three and then something I see in my audience will change my whole train of thought, and I will make an entirely different speech from the one I had in mind."

I have often remembered this, and later when I began to speak myself, I too found that my greatest inspiration always came from the people to whom I was talking.

When the time came for me to go to high school, my father insisted on my going to the Ivy Hall Seminary, a "finishing school" where I could associate with young ladies of good family, although I wanted to continue in the public schools. I hated Ivy Hall, except for one teacher, Miss Miriam Shepherd, who made history very exciting because she told about events other than the dreary succession of births and deaths of kings that made up the text-books of those days. She told us about the real makers of history, the people, and history became my favorite study.

My mother took me out of Ivy Hall when I was fourteen. I stayed at home with her after that, and helped her with the children. My mother was an excellent mathematician and she taught me. Since I read so much at home, I really had a better education than most of the children around me.

Liked Novels Of George Eliot

At this period I became interested in biographies of great women. I had always loved George Eliot's novels, and was

Soloist

Joseph Szigeti, violinist, appears as soloist with the Philharmonic Symphony tonight and Friday afternoon at Carnegie Hall in a program which includes the Mozart Violin Concerto in D Major, the Schumann "Rhenish" Symphony, and the first performance by the Philharmonic of "The Dream Fleda" by the American composer, Emerson Whithorne.



Mother Ella Reeve Bloor and Anita Whitney, chairman of the Communist Party in California, photographed recently while they discussed "We Are Many."

enthralled with the story of her life written by George Henry Lewes. The life of James and Lucretia Mott gave me my first glimpse of the great struggle for woman suffrage. The story of Harriet Beecher Stowe's life was also an inspiration to me. I was very much impressed, too, with the essays of Lydia Maria Child, an American writer about whom little is written these days. She had to write in the kitchen. "Neither God nor man," she wrote, "can keep my soul here among the pots and pans if I choose to soar among the lovely fields and woods and enjoy the beautiful things of life..." Like all girls of that period, I loved Louisa May Alcott. As I grew a little older I was greatly drawn to Emerson and read his essays on Self-Reliance, Compensation, Friendship.

In my early teens I saw much of Reverend Heber Beadle, minister of our church. Reverend Beadle must have been about forty years old at this time. He used to tell me, "If I were younger and you were older, I would marry you." He was the son of a famous Presbyterian missionary who was also a fine mineralogist. He had his father's collection and taught me a great deal about geology.

Reverend Beadle used to take me with him on visits to his parishioners when they were in trouble and counted on me to help comfort grief-stricken families. He felt that I sometimes found the right words to say to

these people when he could not. These visits, and my own observations of the life around me, set me to wondering why there had to be so much suffering and poverty in the world.

I used to ask my father and the Reverend Beadle why it was that we lived in a nice place on the hill, with a beautiful lawn around our home, while down in the town, where the glass factories were so poor. And why was it that the owners of those factories lived on the hill with us, while the workers lived down below? "The poor will always be with us," was the only answer I could get.

At this period I used to go often to Woodstown, New Jersey, to see my paternal great-uncle, Dan Ware, a wonderful looking old man with fine, tender eyes and a long white beard. Uncle Dan and his wife, Cornelia, lived in a beautiful old home. There were always young people about, and the air was full of music. He himself was a good musician, as was his daughter, Belle, who was my close friend, and they were always bringing stray musicians into the house. His son, Lucien, whom I afterward married, was a fine pianist and played the violin too.

Read Robert Ingersoll

It was Uncle Dan who first broke down my faith in the Bible stories, by reading Robert Ingersoll to me.

I was so fascinated both by Ingersoll's flowing beautiful lan-

guage and his ideas, that I began to read everything of his I could lay my hands on. Ingersoll, known as "the great agnostic," was attacked by orthodox ministers all over the country. He had been a colonel in the Civil War and as a leading Republican lawyer could have held high political office. But his fearless agnostic lectures made this impossible. His writings were widely read for a generation and greatly influenced American thinking.

No other orator except Debs has ever appealed to me as did Ingersoll. Debs' analogies and imagery were so like those of Ingersoll that people sometimes said he copied Ingersoll. This, of course, was not true, but Debs did soak himself in Ingersoll's writings before speaking and quoted Ingersoll frequently. Ingersoll, to be sure, knew nothing of the class struggle. His chief concern was to free people's minds of superstition—he was a revolutionary in religion only.

Uncle Dan was not content with simply tearing down the old superstitious doctrines, but he also took pains to build up my interest in biology and the processes of evolution, by reading to me the works of Darwin. First, "The Origin of the Species" and then "The Descent of Man," and other books on evolution. It was then considered just as radical to be an evolutionist as it is to be a revolutionist today.

I enjoyed much more the company of an old German Jew who moved to Bridgeport and lived near us, and used to talk to him by the hour. Then one day at a party I met a young Jewish boy named Philip Goldsmith, who seemed to me to be the most interesting young person I had ever met. My father sneered, "If there were a Jew anywhere in the state you would find him, wouldn't you?" and he treated this young man terribly when he came to the house. (The Goldsmith family happened to be the only Jewish people in Bridgeport.)

Mother Hated Intolerance

My mother, on the other hand, hated all intolerance. Her attitude made me feel while I was still very young that since all human beings everywhere were of one blood there should be no social or racial distinctions. As I think over the past it was really remarkable that she had so much understanding.

I remember her as a woman of great courage. In spite of her family responsibilities, she always managed to keep our home bright and cheerful. She did her best to live up to my father's expectations and always managed to dress for dinner, no matter how hard she had worked all day. Father had a good team or horses and loved to go driving after dinner. Mother always arranged to have the children taken care of so she could go with him. She loved young people, always had a lot of them around, and was young in spirit herself.

My mother died suddenly, giving premature birth, when I was seventeen. She herself was only thirty-eight.

MOTION PICTURES

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CINEMA ART THEATRE
GER and POPULAR • LOM. 6281

LAST 2 DAYS!
"MANNERHEIM LINE"
(Spoken in English)
Call Theatre for Details

YONKERS, N. Y.

Only 3 Days: Jan. 30th to Feb. 1st
"MANNERHEIM LINE"
Call Theatre for Details

NEW ROXY THEATRE
463 S. Broadway, cor. Lawrence St.

Filmland's Kitty Foyles Call Producers' Bluff

By Charles Glenn

HOLLYWOOD.—If you see a line in front of the theatre showing "Kitty Foyle," it's probably a group of Hollywood producers. Not that they believe what it has to say; they're just indulging in wishful thinking. They're wishing all the Kitty Foyles... male and female... spent more time with affairs d'amour than with affairs d'trade union.

When the Screen Office Employees Guild was formed, producers all laughed, but now... They said the white collar workers were "different" and being "different" just wanted a social club that sounded grown up and besides most of them knew down deep what a swell guy the boss really was and all that.

Life is now real and earnest and a little tough for the producers and the Screen Office Employees Guild has followed the other guilds and unions with a setup that has the tycoons scared a bit silly. SOEG has won labor board elections on seven of eight major lots with more coming up and has sent request for negotiations to all the front offices.

Tricks Yet

Producers are ready to negotiate but they're always ready to do something, but they want to negotiate separately. As R-K-O put it, they will be no party to any agreement containing more than one other party, whereas, therefore and nuts.

This is a dodge by some of the world's most expert dodgers. If they could put this one over, they'd hamstring and hogtie the Guild by dragging negotiations out over a period of a couple of years. And, of course, it will mean no industry-wide agreement and employees on one lot will get a different deal than employees on another lot. It's plain union-busting but then boys will be producers.

The Kitty Foyles have things pretty well worked out. They're going to deal with all the producers at once through the producers' association and the producers' "labor contact." This is the way they have always dealt with other unions and this is a hell of a time to shatter precedent. There's no legitimate reason why they should do otherwise in the case of the office workers.

The producers are stuck with this story and the boys and girls are awaiting the results of a producers' meeting to see what the bosses had to say about it all. It's probably in today's Hollywood Reporter, the story of the producers' meeting.

The Kitty Foyles won't be Kitty foils. They'll hang tough and they've good reason for sticking by their guns. Producers at Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer and Warner crossed up their employees by announcing payment of a Christmas bonus and then wenching. It was obviously a fit of pique at the Guild on the part of M-G-M.

Guild members will tell you that the very most a bonus can mean is a dollar a week. But workers who have depended on their bonus for years to pull them through the Christmas season were caught short and they found out the boss was something of a louse after all.

Well, when they get that contract they're going to get more than a dollar a week and besides a promised bonus can be used as a sword against the workers and any bonus can be cancelled at any moment. Besides a bonus carries no job security with it, and these lowest paid workers in movieland want not only a raise, but a guarantee of security they can depend on. That includes vacations and sick leaves with pay.

And the sweet part of all this is that banded together in one Guild, they think enough of their past policies to elect officers unanimously.

This is one of Hollywood's largest single guilds and it's new and it's solid and all the other Hollywood guilds and unions admire and re-

spect it. Any union man can tell you that's another point in any organization's favor. The chips are down and the Kitty Foyles are calling the bluff of the Louie B. Mayers.

The Screen Office Employees Guild is composed of nice, peaceful people, but nice, peaceful people can be pretty tough too, not that any Guild members want it that way. But facts are facts and when you're trying to get decent wages and hours and security, these are facts and when someone is trying to keep these things away from you, these are facts, and if something has to be done something has to be done.

Recently, the former company union of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, the Studio Club, was dissolved formally and the \$209 in the club's treasury was voted to the SOEG and the same thing happened with \$60 at the R-K-O club. That's the way these people are about the union. It's their baby.

They're learning about company unionism, plenty. Recently the Radio club at 20th Century-Fox went into "negotiations." The rank-and-file would still like to know what the executive board is negotiating for. Which is beside the point.

There you have it. Hollywood's newest labor dispute. It hasn't blossomed out into a full-blown beef as yet, and maybe it won't. But if and when it does, you can put your money on the Kitty Foyles. (I'll pray forgiveness for calling the masculine members "Kitties" and you can place your bet across the boards.)

It's high time the producers learned about their own Kitty Foyles. This is a better way than any to teach them.

"Peter the Great"

Shown at Irving Place Theatre

Beginning Friday, Jan. 31st, at the Irving Place Theatre, Irving Place at 14th Street, will be shown for one week only, two outstanding features "The Conquests of Peter the Great" V. Petrov's historic production based on the story by Alexei Tolstoy with a cast of 10,000. "The Conquests of Peter the Great" is a spectacle of dynamic force. On the same program is S. Eisenstein's Mexican production "Time in the Sun."

Leopold Miller Speaks Tonight on "Early Romanticism in Music"

Leopold Miller continues his weekly series of talks entitled "Epochs in the Development of Music" tonight at 8:30. The lecture-demonstration is being held at the Penhouse Studios, 430 Sixth Avenue. Tonight's topic is "Early Romanticism in Music." Mr. Miller will illustrate his comments at the piano and supplement with recordings.

Albert Maltz Speaks Tonight on Problems Of the Social Novelist

Albert Maltz will speak tonight on the problems of the social novelist at the League of American Writers, 381 Fourth Avenue. His talk will be the first of a series dealing with aspects of the social novel.

MOTION PICTURES

"This 'Hated' is terrific."—Winston, Post
"Excellent performance."—Times

HARRY BAUR
in his greatest triumph

HATRED
a dramatic study of conflicting temperaments

with
GABRIELLE DORZIAT • PIERRE RENOU
ALBERT PREJEAN • ROBERT LYNEN
DALLO

Features at
1:30, 7:30, 9:30, 11:30, 2:30, 4:30, 6:30, 8:30
Released by World Pictures

Filmarte
58TH ST. West of 7th Ave

STARTING TOMORROW, JAN. 31st
Two Outstanding Features
"THE CONQUESTS OF PETER THE GREAT"
A mighty spectacle and intense human drama
—Also—
"TIME IN THE SUN"
S. Eisenstein's Mexican Production
Cont. from 10:30 A.M. till midnight — till 1 P.M. — Mat. 30c; Eve. 20c
TODAY THE LAST DAY
"LENIN IN 1918" and **"MARSEILLAISE"**

IRVING PLACE THEATRE (UNION SQUARE)
14TH STREET

JEFFERSON (10th St. & 6th Ave.)
Today Thru Sunday:
Myrna Loy • Melvyn DOUGLAS
"Third Finger, Left Hand"

Also —
Joe WALL • Lynn BARI
"KAT CARSON"

ACADEMY (10th St. & 6th Ave.)
Now Thru Monday:
PAUL MUNI in
"HUDSON BAY"

Also —
Kay Francis in
"PLAY GIRL"

Life Saver's Mr. Noble Takes Over a Wavelength

By Larry Lane

One of the persuasive myths which the broadcasters carefully nurture is that they own the air. By implication and actions, they have fostered the notion that they have an actual title to the wavelengths on which they transmit.

Nothing of the sort! Actually, each wavelength—and how profitable those wavelengths are!—is public property, and is assigned by the FCC on a renewable basis supposedly so long as the station "owner" conducts his station in "the public interest, convenience and necessity."

No one has ever precisely defined those terms. But as long as a station operator behaves with decorum and doesn't allow any cuss words on his nice clean air and puts on an occasional talky "public service" program in the form of a speech or a health lecture to make the record look good, the FCC will continue to renew his license.

Just how one of these juicy-rich franchises can be taken completely out of the realm of "public interest," is illustrated neatly by the current WMCA case.

Owner of WMCA up until last Friday was a shrewd gent by the name of Donald Flamm. Now, WMCA's record with the FCC under Flamm, was none too good. The station had been in hot water on several occasions—once, for instance, for allowing contraceptive to be sold on its air. At the start of the war, it got in bad again by listening in to British Navy code messages and rebroadcasting them. The FCC slapped Flamm's wrist, by threatening to take away his license, but that was all.

Couple of weeks ago, Flamm suddenly announced that he had sold WMCA for \$850,000 to a fellow by the name of Noble, the manufacturer of "Life Savers" candy. But

the deal evidently wasn't sweet-breathed. There seemed to be something funny about it, for the FCC okayed the sale in the record time of less than a week. Normally, it takes the Commission a year or so to pass upon a transfer of license!

Gossip around the studios was that some influential Washington gentlemen, with the right connections, including the fabulous Tommy Corcoran were behind Noble. Then, a new flap was added to the case when Flamm suddenly declared that he had changed his mind, he wasn't going to sell WMCA after all.

Insiders, assert that behind all this was some money monkey business. They claim that Flamm was warned by some Washingtonians, former FCC attorneys, that he'd be wise to sell while the selling was good, because the FCC didn't like him, and might soon transfer his license without recompense to a new operator.

Frightened—so the story goes—Flamm gave in and agreed to sell. The next day on sober reflection he decided that he was being given the old one-two, and changed his decision.

Finally, the outcome was that Flamm decided to take the money and let Noble take over.

So Mr. Noble, and whomever may be associated with him, has a sweet money-maker in WMCA. And Mr. Flamm has \$850,000 in return.

Ah, "public interest, convenience and necessity!"

On The Score Board

Before Meeting Joe Louis In the Ring

By Lester Rodney

There's nothing absolutely sure in boxing, but it seems reasonably sure that Clarence (Red) Burman will be beaten by Joe Louis at the Garden tomorrow night. Rated listically, Burman is just a pretty good journeyman scrapper who even if there were no Louis wouldn't be a particularly impressive title possibility.

He's going in against the hardest and fastest hitter, the greatest heavyweights the ring has ever seen, a champion at his 26-year-old peak. Being a fighter, Burman knows the "stories" about Joe slipping for what they are—pre fight buildup stories to make it look more even and help the gate. He's a pretty intelligent young fellow, and while he has to speak confidently about his chances in public, he knows deep inside that he is as sure to get licked as it is possible to be sure. For after fighting ten years he knows his limitations—he knows he hasn't the deadly punch and speed in hitting necessary to meet Louis on even terms. He knows that he's bound to be hit by the Louis thunderbolt and that he is just an ordinarily rugged fighter with no jaw of iron. He was knocked out by ex-light heavyweight champ John Henry Lewis three years ago. His most noteworthy victory since then was a decision over the light hitting Tommy Farr.

How then, does such an underdog approach the fight? Some of Louis' foes have been obviously frightened, like Johnny Paycheck. Some have waded in desperately trading, hoping to batter him down luckily, like Nathan Mann. Some have just frankly got on their bicycle and desperately ran backwards for ten rounds as a plan of action, like Bob Pastor in the first fight. Some have shouted loudly and boastfully that they were going to annihilate him, like Tony Galento, One, Max Schmeling, said that he was a member of a superior race and hence was sure to win.

Red Burman tells you that he thinks he has a chance—but he doesn't predict a victory. The thing he emphasizes, and the thing that stays with you after you talk to him, is that he's not going in there afraid, and that he'll do his damndest come what may. Just because he says that so earnestly without any vainglorious boasting of "murdering the bum" you're inclined to believe him.

"Listen," he says, "this talk of being 'afraid' annoys me. Anybody who's afraid of being hurt by a punch has no business making boxing his business. I've been fighting for ten years and this is just another fight, even though it happens to be against the hardest hitter I've ever faced."

"Don't worry," he continues grimly, punching one fist into the other, "you won't see any bicycle stuff out there. I'm not one of those guys who dies in his dressing room before the fight. Hey, I have two sons, and one of them goes to school already. Do you think I want the kids in his class to kid him about his old man having been afraid in a fight?"

"About tactics? Well, you know I'm best at infighting and dealing out body punishment, and I'll do what I'm best at. But I may trade some from outside, too. Dempsey and I are going over final plans."

"Weaving? Well, I'm not going in straight like a sucker to get close. And when I get close I'm going to work, and don't forget it."

That's about as much as Burman will tell you about the fight and how he feels about it. He's cool and ready to do his best. He insists he has a chance but the "I'm going to do my damndest anyhow" note is the one that rings most true.

As for the pretty certain knowledge that he's up against a much better fighter and pretty sure to lose, probably he's knocked out, he looks and talks as though he just isn't going to think about that... though it is inevitably deep inside.

He's fought in four weight divisions through ten long years and never was sensational enough to get a big gate title crack before. Up till now he's one of the great majority of fighters whose financial returns have been miserably less than enough to compensate for the short, hard life of boxing. Not being able to make enough money in the ring to keep going right after his first kid was born, he got a job as Jack Dempsey's chauffeur. Jack encouraged him as a heavyweight and he's had pretty fair success since, though never threatening to set any rings on fire.

Tomorrow night, through fighting the champ, he gets his first really big gate, a sum that will bolster his anemic average of the past no end. And such is the nature of the dominance of the current champ, if Burman just makes a creditable showing and isn't knocked out too fast he'll also put himself in line for a few more pretty good gates on the strength of that performance.

For never forget what it is that our prize fighters fight for. Money and security. They may, and most of them are, honest sportsmen at heart, but it's money first that they're fighting for.

SPORTS DAILY WORKER

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1941

Shaugnessy Sees More 11s Using the 'T'

And Stanford Coach Is Already Working on a Defense!

Clark Shaughnessy, the coach who made the football world "T" conscious and pulled the super-miracle of 1940 when he piloted Stanford into the rose bowl, believes he'll have to spend next season figuring out a defense for his model offense.

Shaugnessy: a tall, muscular fellow with thinning iron-gray hair, was in New York to attend the Stanford alumni dinner and in an informal gridiron gab-fest with reporters said the "show will be on the other foot" this year when his Indians take to the gridiron in an attempt to prolong their undefeated record.

"This model-T business may prove a boomerang after all," Shaughnessy said. "It will be only natural for many college teams throughout the country to shift to our brand of play next season. I would myself after the success of Stanford and the professional Chicago bears."

"I expect several of the teams we play this year to use a system somewhat like ours. I'm sure I'm already trying to figure out a defense and believe me, it's a tough job."

The unbelievable success which Shaughnessy achieved at Stanford last year where the football team had not won a single conference game in 1939, has proved this famous veteran of 28 years of coaching, a master of the art. It's not hard to realize the difficulty he faces and he's the first to illustrate it.

"Let me point out," he continued, "that Stanford played against 10 different types of defense during the past season. Yet none of them could quite fill the bill. Likewise with the Washington Redskins, who figured they had fixed up the proper defense against the T-formation, but were walloped by the bears, 73-0."

Shaugnessy said Southern California's five-man sliding line was the most difficult defense Stanford has encountered.

"They didn't try to break through but merely 'slid' sideways in the direction of the play," he said, "standing up and holding back the Stanford men. They used our men to block out our own plays. We solved that in the second half by passing and running around the ends."

The genial Pacific Coast mentor said there wasn't much to the T-formation at that.

"It's just a style of play that calls for an open, gambling game with plenty of flat passes. Conservative coaches may not want to gamble with them but I believe the players and fans alike will be more interested in an open game. Anyhow, they compel an opposing team to open up its defense and that's what we're interested in."

What's On

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and Sunday Worker are 50c per line (6 words to a line—1 line minimum). DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday, 5 P.M. Friday.

Baltimore, Md.

LENN-LINCOLN-DOUGLASS Memorial meeting, Wm. E. Foster, Claudia Jones, speakers. Sunday, Feb. 2, 8:30 P.M. Polish Hall, 510 S. Broadway.

SCHOOL REGISTRATION

BALLROOM DANCE lessons, class and private. Workers' rates. Registration daily 9-5 P.M. Polish Dance Group, 430 Sixth Ave. 1st floor. GR. 5-5555.

ONLY 'DOWNHILL' FOR JOE



Heavyweight champ Joe Louis, who meets Red Burman at the Garden tomorrow night, takes time out from the training grind to try a run on the toboggan slide. He reports himself in top shape.

Louis and Burman End Training

Champ, Challenger Claim Top Form for Tomorrow Night's Title Fight

In preparation for their fight at the Garden Friday night, Red Burman limbered up at his Summit, N. J. camp yesterday and heavyweight champ Joe Louis engaged in his last strenuous workout.

Burman revealed that he had wagered \$200 on himself against \$3,000.

Both claimed top form after a rigorous training program. Burman weighed in at 193 and Louis at 203½. Both will rest today and come into town tomorrow for the weigh-in ceremony at noon.

Lightweight Bob Montgomery earned a decision over Julie Kogon at the Broadway Arena Tuesday night, but he didn't exhibit the speed and hustle he showed in his bout with Lew Jenkins. Montgomery weakened Julie with a body and head attack in the first of the fight. Kogon, however, got better as the battle went along. He staggered Montgomery in the sixth.

RUFFIN IN DRAW

Although Bobby Ruffin had Joey Fontana in a bad way in the fifth and sixth rounds at the Coliseum Tuesday night, he could get no better than a draw.

Ruffin took four rounds, Fontana three, and one was a draw, on the score sheet of the Daily Worker observer.

The decision seemed just, however, although some fans thought Ruffin should have won. Bobby lost the first and third rounds by slugging with the rugged Fontana. Later he stood off the East Side boy, and hurt him with left hooks. Ruffin tired in the seventh and eighth rounds.

Danny Bartfield continued his unbeaten streak by defeating Mickey LaMarr in an eight-rounder.

Young Kid McCoy and Al Nettlow, two Detroit welterweights now campaigning on the big time, were matched yesterday by promoter Mike Jacobs for a return 10-round bout at Detroit, March 14, after McCoy's managerial difficulties were straightened out.

McCoy won a close decision over Nettlow in their first meeting on Dec. 6.

FORFEITS POSTED

Managers of featherweights Harry Jeffra, Joey Archibald and Chalky Wright have posted \$1,000 forfeits with the boxing commission. These forfeits guarantee that the winner

Mize Joins Swelling Ranks Of Holdouts

N.L.'s Leading Slugger Wants Boost; Owen Not Satisfied

Baseball's holdout ranks are increasing almost as rapidly as the number of players who have signed contracts.

The latest to balk at terms include Mickey Owen, Dodger catcher who rejected a third Brooklyn bid yesterday and Johnny Mize, Cardinal first baseman who is the National League's outstanding slugger.

Owen is said to believe he is worth \$10,000 a year to the Dodgers, who bought him from the notoriously low-paying Cardinals. Mickey probably did not receive more than \$5,000 last season. Yet he was sold to the Dodgers for approximately \$60,000. There's more than one fan who is justified in wanting a little of that sort of money himself.

Mize, with 43, topped both leagues in homers in 1940.

Clinton Griddler Died of Clot

The medical examiner's report on Myron Weiner, 18-year-old Clinton Griddler who died last week, indicates that the husky lineman's death was caused by a blood clot between the brain and skull bone, and pressure on the brain.

Weiner suffered the injury Nov. 16, as Clinton lost to Evander. He collided in midair with a teammate while leading to bat down a forward pass, and his head struck the ground as he fell.

The youth never played again. Although he attended school fairly regularly after the game, he suffered from headaches, fell ill last Thursday, and died after an operation at Mount Sinai Hospital early the next morning.

A 195-pounder, Weiner was 6 feet tall.

The Roundup:

Higbe and Walker Sign Dodger Contracts; Chilean Ski Team Here for Winter Meets

Although Mickey Owen, the Dodgers' new catcher, still is in Washington, D. C., Feb. 18, will defend the "title" against Wright within 90 days after the Washington scrap. Jeffra is recognized as champion by the New York commission, which refused to sanction the Washington bout as being for the title until the winner agreed to meet Wright.

NO JAMS HERE

The Coliseum track, nine laps to the mile, and banked all around, is so wide that an unrestricted number of entries in all events of the Metropolitan Intercollegiate will be permitted Feb. 12.

The games committee decided yesterday that the jams which sometimes occur in the Garden could not take place on the wide turns in Starlight Park.

FRANKLIN AT COLISEUM

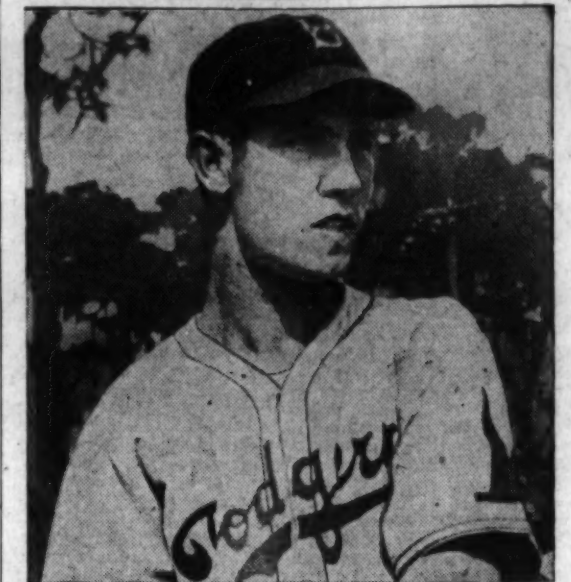
Walter Franklin, Bronx middleweight, returns to the Coliseum for an eight-rounder with Johnny Flores next Tuesday. Franklin broke boxoffice records in two successive battles with Harry Balsamo at the Bronx arena last season. Other battles on the card will feature Joey Iannotti and Curley Nichols, and Harry Hurst and Chester Rice.

CHILEANS ARRIVE

The Chilean ski team, first winter sports group ever to come to the United States from South America, will swing across the country in the next couple of months in a series of winter sports meetings. The Chileans will take a crack at the third Pan-American

Dodger Fans Scan That Flag Impatiently

Early Signees, Revealing Raises, Help Bolster Hopes That This Is 'The Year'—Lineup Pretty Well Set



PETE REISER, young outfielder who has shown signs of developing into a real hitter, is one of the reasons for Dodger optimism.

By Jack Jules

In Brooklyn among the faithful there is expectation and eagerness as the fans scan every signed contract and await the season they have prophesied for twenty-one long years—ever since Uncle Robbie won the pennant way back in 1920.

This time, and, at last, it appears there is no doubt—the once Dafy Dodgers will seriously attempt to win the National League flag and probably the way things shape up will now do it. Despite the attitude of the faithful, which is "wrap it up—there's no competition," it should be a long haul with Cincinnati and the Cardinals the clubs to beat, but the Senior Circuit entry at the end of the trail should be Durocher's mighty men.

For a change Brooklyn will start the season with a real major league squad—something last year's team in spite of that nine in a row start was not.

The question marks have been answered. If Babe Phelps is injured this year Mickey Owens is a very capable substitute. The outfield this year should consist of a constant headache to score card printers, who had to keep changing it with every shift in Dodger fortunes. While another good pitcher would definitely help the addition of Kirby Higby anchors the pitching staff which would sustain the rhythmic rotation necessary to flag winning mound staffs. And the infield is really the best in the league.

In spite of Owen's holdout it seems that Larry McPhail's treatment of Freddy Fitzsimmons, Fred (Dixie) Walker and Kirby Higbe, in the important salary item should bring the result that satisfied players always do. There is little doubt that the refugees from the St. Louis chain gang will be satisfied before long as the Brooklyn wage level is considerably higher than the Cardinal equivalent.

LINE-UP "SET"

By the opening of the season in the middle of April the Dodger line-up should appear something like this: Babe Phelps, because of his potent bat, behind the plate, unless he hurts his thumb as usual, in which case Owens will don the harness. We won't select an opening day pitcher, but Lippy Leo will be able to take his choice of Higbe, whose 137 strikeouts led the league last year; Whitlow Wyatt, ace of last season's staff in spite of a leg injury which hampered him very much; Luke Hamlin, who should bounce back from a bad season; Hugh Casey, who figures to capitalize on his added experience, and, if these are not enough, Durocher can still call on Pat Freddy to go out and win one. For spots and relief roles the Dodgers also have Leo Grissom, Ed Head, and the biggest question mark of them all, Van Lingle Mungo, who claims he is ready to return to the wars.

But it is the infield in which the Dodgers are class. At first there is Camilli, whose low batting average is deceiving, as he constantly knocks in over a hundred runs while belting many an extra base and covering the sack better than any one in the league. At second Pete Coscarari is a brilliant fielder and a constantly improving infielder. Pee Wee Reese, at short, is now a yearling with increased poise and experience. Durocher can now sit on the bench. At third Cookie Lavagetto, unless Uncle Sam gets him first, cools off the hot corner considerably besides lugging a fairly heavy bat to the plate.

In the outer gardens Ducky Wucky in left, with the bearing and bad year behind him, should be the best outfielder in the league. There is no apparent reason for Dixie Walker to fade, and Pete Reiser, in right, is no wreath for the big time, as the closing days last year proved. For reserves Lippy can call on Joe Voamik, still plenty of ball player over a small stretch; speedster Larry Gilbert, or George Staller, the star rookie coming up from Montreal.

In case all of these fall we'll repeat our lead in 1942.

by del

LITTLE LEFTY'S CARTOONNEWS



Out Today

EXCLUSIVE:

A VOICE FROM THE NAZI BLACKOUT

THREE CHEERS FOR ASCAP

By RUTH McKENNEY

MR. ROCKEFELLER'S NEW JOB

The Salesmen of Imperialism Go South

By SAMUEL PUTNAM

NEW MASSES

15c At All Newsstands and Bookstores